Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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SENATORS TELL WHY FILIPINOS NEED VOTE

Put Themselves on Record Regarding Qualifications for Ballot and Necessity for Democracy—Same Rules Should Apply to Women

The United States Senate has for three weeks been considering the bill to extend a greater power of self-government to the men of the Philippine Islands. Senator after senator who voted against giving self-government to the women of this country during the last session of Congress spoke in favor of the measure, and there seems little question that it will pass. The Congressional Record reads ilke a text-book on the value of democracy and the unquestioned principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Significant throughout the debate was the stand taken by the various members with regard to the qualifications for extending suffrage.

Senator Hitchcock declared that "there are 500,000 Filipino children going to public schools, learning English, prosecuting the studies that will make them better citizens," and that the Filipinos are peaceful people.

"It is as safe to travel from one end of the archipelago to the other as it is to cross the State of Iowa," he said.

It was pointed out that the Filipinos were "of a submissive character, not revolutionary in their tendencies, and consequently more capable of maintaining government."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who voted against a woman suffrage amendment in the last Congress, made a speech replete with arguments for democracy.

"The Senator from South Dakota says that the Filipinos have now 'a measureable amount of self-government' or 'a measureable power of self-government,'" he said. "Yes; it is 'measurable' and it is measured, and, what is worse, is that it is 'measured' by the other fellow. You say that the Filipinos have got to 'demonstrate' that they are 'capable of self-government.' How can a child demonstrate a sum in arithmetic or in algebra as long as the professor keeps working it?

"But you say to me, 'The Filipinos are better off under the American Government than they would be under their own government—materially better off, financially better off, industrially better off.' Grant it; it is absolutely true; but I was not elected, and you were not elected, as a representative of the Filipino people. In the first place, I know that the Filipino will be happier even with bad government of his own than he will be with good government of mine and yours."

Giving the ballot to Filipinos, it was pointed out, would not diminish our trade with them. Moreover, the percentage of illiteracy among the inhabitants of the islands is only 55.5, and they are in the main a temperate people.

"Sir, the one thing above all others for which we and all human beings yearn, compared to which all gifts and favors are as nothing and contrasted with which great wrongs seem light and trivial, is liberty," said Mr. Shafroth, who is consistently also in favor of woman suffrage. To the point that there has been some agitation in the islands for independence, Mr. Shafroth replied: "Agitation in a righteous cause is the highest form of patriotism."

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What About Women?

Filipino children go to school in large numbers. So do American girls.

Filipinos are a temperate people. So are American women.

The percentage of illiteracy among Filipinos is only 55.5. It is much less than that among American women.

The men of the Philippines are not revolutionary in character. Neither are American women.

Independence will instill into the Filipinos an ambition to work out their own destiny. Would it not work in the same way among the women of this country?

Political liberty should be given to Philippine men in spite of the fact that they are to a large extent polygamous and that their marraige institution, controlled by men, is a farce. Should it not be extended to the women of the United States, who abhor polygamy and whose morals in the aggregate are unquestionable?

All peoples thrive with liberty. Can this maxim not be applied to women?

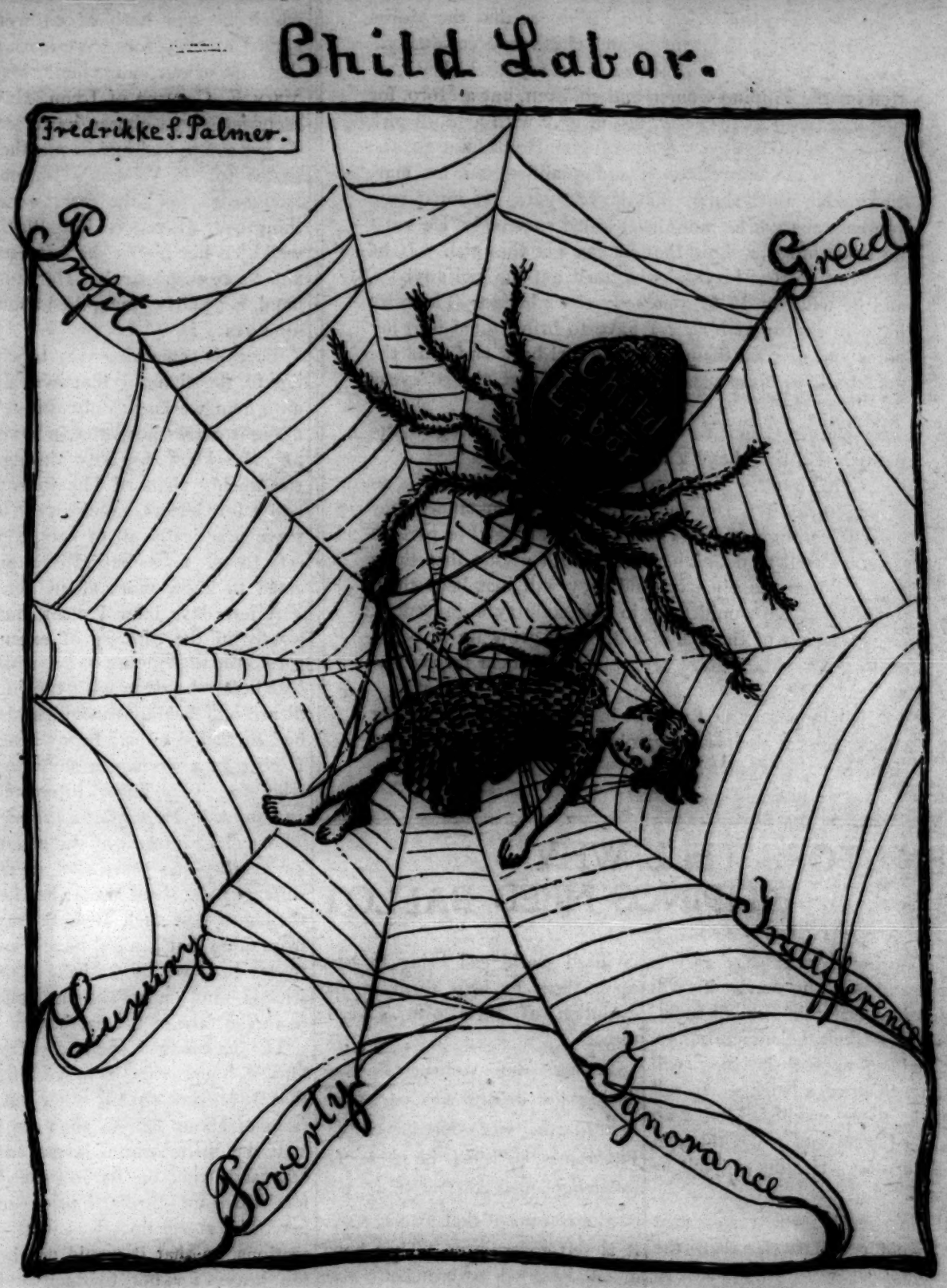
If the United States Congress enfranchises Filipinos, can it not also give the ballot to the women of the United States?

PREMIER PLEDGES FULL EQUALITY

Manitoba Women Not to Be Given Half-Way Measure, Says Norris

Premier Norris of Manitoba and his cabinet have promised that the government will draw their suffrage bill for "full equality with man." A bill giving women the vote but excluding them from membership in Parliament had been prepared by leaders in the House.

A delegation from the Manitoba Political Equality League immediately interviewed the Premier, who agreed that the measure should not be an incomplete one.



NATION AROUSED ON CHILD LABOR

Bill Before Congress Will Be Helped by Meetings Over Country Tomorrow

Child Labor Day will be observed on January 23 by more than 4,500 schools, church organizations, and women's clubs, according to a statement from the National Child Labor Committee.

"It is fortunate for us that Child Labor Day falls in January," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee, "because it is going to be a big factor in the passage of the Federal Child Labor Bill now before Congress. We are asking all who are observing the day to emphasize the need for action in behalf of the bill, and the result should be an overwhelming demand for its enactment.

"The bill will not pass the House this year as easily as it did last year, because our opponents were not awake then. The only opposition to the bill came from cotton manufacturers, and

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National Association Starts Lively Campaign

Four Groups Known as Congressional Campaign Corps Will Canvass Entire Country for Full Franchise—Women Asked to Give Solid Backing

A thorough-going, concentrated campaign of congressional work has been announced by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of Pennsylvania will be in charge of the campaign in Washington, and four groups of speakers have been appointed, to be known as the Congressional Campaign Corps, who will canvass the entire United States in the interest of the amendment. There will be a group of brilliant Southern women, who will speak in fourteen Southern States; women residents of seventeen of the Middle West States will work in that part of the country, others will be in charge of the work in the Pacific Coast States, and there will be another group in the East.

The women everywhere will be asked to give a solid backing to the demand to Congress for a submission of the amendment, and with the slogan: "Suffrage First," the women will work to bring a tremendous pressure on each and every Congressman.

The New York Times says: "It is to be the biggest campaign the National has ever waged, and Mrs. Catt at headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, said yesterday that there had never been a better chance of success than at the present time."

In the new World Almanac for 1916 woman suffrage occupies two pages of fine print lacking 8 lines. In the 1915 Almanac it occupied just about half this space. The Almanac for the current year records 40 dates during 1915 marking as many important suffrage events.

Marriage in the Philippines

The United States Congress is proposing to extend the powers of self-government among the men of the Philippines. Nothing is said in the measure about the women of the islands. The following testimony was brought out during the committee hearing, when Col. Young, of the U. S. Army, was on the stand:

Senator Lippitt. "You spoke a while ago of the fights between the Moros and Filipinos; that the Moros would carry off the women and children occasionally."

Col. Young. "I did not mean to say that they carried off the Filipino women and children, but a Moro, for instance, will, as they say, fall in love with a Moro girl, some dato's daughter, a beautiful girl. He has not got the necessary recommendations and qualifications for marriage. He must show what he has got. He must own some carabao or he must have killed somebody. He must do something to show that he can get this girl. If he does not do that he thinks he must get the girl anyhow, and he will run off to somebody else's barrio. There we have to go to get him. I have to bring them into my office and divorce them, send the girl back and send the man back to his place. I used to do that almost every day."

Senator Camden. "What is their marriage ceremony? Do they have a real ceremony?

Col. Young. "Not exactly; nothing special. It is an arrangement between the parents. For instance, they may be children 12 years old, a boy and a girl of parents who are well to do. The parents will decide that these two children must marry, and they will just keep them under what we would term in this country a governess, or something of that kind, until they grow up to be 15 or 16 years old. I have seen plenty of them married at 15 years."

It is apparent that women in these islands are vitally concerned. If the men are to have self-government, why shouldn't the women?

SENATORS TELL WHY FILIPINOS NEED BALLOT

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"Independence," he declared, "will instill into the Filipinos an ambition to work out their own destiny, and education and learning will attain still greater heights. It will grapple those people to us with hooks of steel and make them in all future ages rise up and call us blessed."

It developed from a statement by Senator Shafroth that the Filipino men were very sensitive about the words "fit for self-government," which had previously been in the preamble. They felt that they were already "fit", and the words were changed.

It was brought out during the debate that the original bill, which had forever prohibited polygamous marriages, had been changed, owing to pressure brought upon the committee. The new bill forbids contracting of such marriages in the future, but does not in any way interfere with those already contracted. The Senate was put in the position of practically recognizing polygamy, as it exists at present among about 440,000 Filipinos, but it did not seem to object very strenuously to that fact. It was feared that the men of the Philippines would cause bloodshed, if the practise was disturbed, and accordingly this custom, especially abhorrent to women, was allowed to pass.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, who voted against the suffrage amendment in the last Congress, made this statement with regard to the Filipinos: "I do not believe that there ever was a man good enough to govern another man without that man's consent, and I believe that these people ought to be given the right to work out their own salvation, with all the moral influence that the civilized world can bring to bear upon them to help them in the evolution of their own government."

Among the statements read during the debate was one from Mr. Martin, vice-governor of the Philippines, in which he made the following quotation: "It is not good government that people want. It is self-government. They hope it will be good government. But whether it is good government or not, they want self-government."

"That is the germ that is in the Filipino people," said Mr. Kenyon of Iowa. "If that is only in 2 or 3 per cent. of the people, as we have heard stated here, and 90 or 98 per cent. are against that freedom, there was not anything before our committee to show it."

"We admit they must learn the trade of self-government," said Senator McLean of Connecticut, who declared that he would vote for the bill, although he did not take this attitude with regard to woman suffrage in the last Congress.

Said Mr. Thompson: "No man or set of men has a right to take from us any of these inalienable rights prescribed in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Demanding these rights ourselves, we ought to be willing to treat others in exactly the same way and recognize their rights to those things which we declare to be sacred to us. The Filipino people did not consent that we govern them; and now, wanting independence for themselves, this great principle of liberty which is so dear to the people of this country ought to be extended to them without further controversy, even if there were no other reasons demanding that it be done."

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, although opposed to the measure as a whole, declared that he was "quite in sympathy with the purpose in this bill of extending the franchise to a larger number." Mr. Lippitt recently told a delegation of Rhode Island women that he did not think woman suffrage should be extended at this time.

"This word, 'independence," will be an inspiration to the people," said Mr. Colt of Rhode Island, who is non-committal on the question of independence for American women.

Mr. Chilton of West Virginia, suffragist, pointed out that "all the reasons which Senators have given today why we should not do the noble, the generous, and the fair thing with the Filipinos now were offered in 1774 and 1775 as reasons why England should not extend to us the God-given right of self-government," and he might have added that the same arguments are used today against self-government of women.

The Senate continued its discussion of the bill this week and a vote was expected the latter part of the week. It is difficult to see how a Senator who goes on record for enfranchisement of Filipinos can oppose giving political freedom to the women of this country.

A LEGACY FOR SUFFRAGE

By Agnes E. Ryan

WORKING in The Woman's Journal office is, in some ways, like living in a fairy story. One never knows what is going to happen next.

A few days ago a man came to the office to see Miss Blackwell and me in regard to a will in which he and both of us were named as executors. We learned that one of our subscribers, Mrs. Mary E. C. Orne of Lynn, Massachusetts, had chosen us to settle her estate and had bequeathed $4,000 to the Woman's Journal, $500 to me, and the rest (something over $1,000) to Miss Blackwell. To her nieces she left $100 and $200, respectively. Her husband, a seafaring man, died about nine years ago.

There is something very touching in the thought that a woman whom we knew only through a slight corresspondence, a woman who knew us only through the weekly visits of The Journal and a few letters, should want to leave practically all of her property to us. I was naturally interested to know more about her.

A few days later I went, outwardly in the capacity of executor, to the little house to see what had better be done with the furniture and belongings which she had entrusted to us. In my heart I went as a woman, a suffragist who was very much interested and moved. Here was a woman whose chief interest at the end of her eighty-one years was equal suffrage; she lived alone; her little home was such a short way from mine that I might have gone to see her; we might have been friends—and now she is gone from the face of the earth.

The forenoon I spent at Mrs. Orne's house was so refreshing that I venture to tell other suffragists about it. As soon as I saw the little white house, so neat and trim, on the corner, I felt a certain thrill of pride in her. The storm door was in two sections, so that it would not be too heavy for her to open and close it. When the outer door was opened I noticed at once the tidy little braided mat in the hall. It was simple, but so cosy-looking and so neat.

Then I went into the four rooms, the closets, the pantry and the cellar. Everything was as neat as a pin. I shall never forget that cellar. It made me proud of that woman I had never seen. It was so clean, so orderly, so well planned. There were double windows and screens and curtains; there was a small furnace, a range, two bins full of coal, a chair, a broom and dustpan, and about a cord of wood piled up so compactly and neatly that it made one pause. The woman's character, even at 81, stood out in that little cellar "fair as a star when only one is shining in the sky."

In the rest of the house there was an organ, two small bookcases full of books, chairs, tables, stoves, a few dishes, a little silver, a bed, a haircloth sofa. She had all of the necessities of life, but everything was as simple as if she had been one of the first disciples of the simple life.

Mrs. Orne was known to her neighbors as a refined, well-read woman. Her books include several Bibles, books on history, grammar, English literature, geography, and I remember a copy of Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and of "Ben Hur," by Lewis Wallace. Her album interests me perhaps more than anything I have yet found among her possessions. Besides a group of portraits which I took to be those of relatives and friends, I found photographs of John Greenleaf Whittier, George William Curtis, Abraham Lincoln and Lucy Stone. How eloquently they speak for the woman, and her ideals and interests!

Mrs. Orne died suddenly. So far as is known she was not ill at all. On the last day of the old year she was seen at the window of her living room when one of her neighbors, Mr. Fred H. Vickary, passed and waved to her. Mr. Vickary, by the way, was the third executor named by Mrs. Orne. On New Year's day he noticed that her curtains were not raised, and a little later it was found that she had gone to her "Lang Hame," as the Scotch writer puts it. And yet there were all of her things in such order!

In many neat, well-covered cardboard boxes were hundreds and hundreds of clippings—proof of her great interest in life and particularly in the women's movement.

It is wonderful to be connected with a movement so vital that it keeps people young at eighty. The first clipping I found neatly folded away was an editorial by "Uncle Dudley" in the Boston Globe of last year. The title is something like this: "Should a Man Take a Woman's Name Away When He Marries Her?" I read it through and found such a store of information about marriage customs in various countries that I would like to publish it in the Woman's Journal. I expect to go over her clippings carefully, and I shall probably find some that are rare and valuable. Among her papers was found a letter from Miss Alice Stone Blackwell written several years ago on a train to Cincinnati.

It is good to have as the organ of our movement a paper that means so much to women as The Woman's Journal evidently meant to this quiet, lonely woman of four-score years. Our records do not show when her subscription began. Her name was on the books when I came to The Journal in 1910, and her subscription is paid to January, 1917. The paper was vital to her. She read it every week. And when it came to making her will several years ago she bequeathed practically all she had to The Journal and to those who she knew were vitally interested in the paper. Her tribute is eloquent.

NATION AROUSED ON CHILD LABOR

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only three of them appeared at the hearings. This year advice from Washington indicates that there is to be concerted action on the part of the cotton mill interests, and attempts to block the bill have already been made. This means that we shall need the help of every individual who believes that the bill should be passed, because only by convincing the House and the Senate that public opinion is not with the cotton mill lobby can the enactment of the bill be secured. We hope that Child Labor Day will bring us many new friends, who will not rest until the Keating-Owen Federal Child Labor Bill becomes a law."

The bill has already been favorably reported to the House.

The big worth-while battles that have been won in Colorado against the powers of privileges have been due in large measure to the woman voters.—Judge Ben Lindsey.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Woman's Peace Party again passed a resolution asking for equal suffrage at its recent convention in Washington.

The National Council of Women in Washington on Jan. 14 elected Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis as president, Mrs. John Hays Hammond as vice-president, and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett as treasurer.

Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, a sculptor and suffragist, died at her home in Flushing, L. I., Jan. 6.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Bar Association in Toronto, Canada, on Jan. 11, the Committee on Law Reform recommended this innovation among its other reforms: "Women should be entitled to vote at elections for the Provincial Assembly and the Dominion House." Sir James Atkins is president of the Canadian Bar Association.

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Government Investigation Shows Hard Conditions of Life and Work Among Factory Women of Massachusetts

Fifty thousand women in Massachusetts work in shoe factories, more than in any other kind of factories except those of the textile industries. "The effect on the shoes seems to be good," says the Springfield Republican, "for certainly no shoe-box need ever be ashamed to be marked Made in Massachusetts; the effect on the women is not so clear, though surely quite as important. It is the effect on the women that is reported in a careful study just issued at Washington by the United States bureau of labor statistics. The report is based on investigations made in 1911 and 1912 by three fellows of the department of research of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. Their material was compiled and edited by Lila Ver Planck North, and the whole work was carried on under the direction of Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, who has since left Boston to take the new Carola Woerschoeffer chair at Bryn Mawr.

"One of the worst things about working in a shoe factory, these women found, is that the workers don't work enough. Not that they loaf at their tasks, and not that he 54 hours allowed by State law is not quite a plenty for labor of this kind. But the shoe worker, unless she is one of the very lucky ones, finds that her year consists of much less than 50 weeks; now she works and now she doesn't. Idleness for her has dangers rather more pressing than those the good old hymn writer had in mind, and when pay envelopes are very thin and very light, a week with no envelope at all means something worse than just drawing out the principal.

"Even when she has a job the shoe worker never knows what she is going to earn. One week she may get $11 and the next week $12, and just as she decides to take a chance and move into that room with an outside window along comes a string of lean weeks at $7 and $8 and $4. Family budgets are a favorite song with those who tell us how to be thrifty though poor. Divide up your income, they urge; so much for rent, so much for food, so much for clothes, and never spend more than the sum you fixed on. Now what kind of weekly budget would fit a weekly "income" that is sometimes $7, sometimes $14, and sometimes nothing at all?

"Some women, in spite of the eccentric habits of the shoe business, do manage to keep at work through the year. The government's investigators made a study of the wages of such women in three large shoe cities in the eastern part of Massachusetts. The middle group, those who were neither the worst paid nor the best paid, a group that included about 44 per cent. of those who had steady work, made in a year more than $350 but less than $500.

"'The fact disclosed by this investigation in regard to the annual income of this class cannot fail to cause grave concern,' says the report, "'when it is considered that it represents the high-water mark of earnings for factory women. Measured by a scale of expenditure frugally correspondent to their standards, the income of those wholly dependent on the factory varies from an amount barely sufficient to one so inadequate that the earnings must be considered supplementary, not sustaining.'".

We have driven our leading opponent from one position to another, until there is not a thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage to be found who is not obliged to deny the doctrine which is affirmed in our Declaration of Independence.—George F. Hoar.

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RHODE ISLAND

Miss Zona Gale spoke before an audience of Rhode Island's most representative women last Saturday. The president, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, followed Miss Gale's address, urging women to volunteer service and stating the future plan of work of the Association. Miss Mary B. Anthony and Mrs. Frank Hinckley served tea.

Suffragists of Washington Park and Edgewood went from house to house handing in flyers and bidding the neighbors a cordial welcome to the district meeting at the M. E. Church on Wednesday.

A meeting for anti-suffragists was a recent feature to which all opposed were invited. Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz answered the up-to-date anti arguments.

CONNECTICUT

Beginning with Jan. 31 the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association will conduct a two weeks' campaign in Windham, Tolland, New Haven and Fairfield counties, with Miss Helen Todd as the principal speaker. The first meeting will be held at Simsbury under the auspices of the newly organized Equal Franchise League. During the remainder of that week there will be meetings at Meriden, Stamford, Bridgeport, Guilford and Naugatuck. On Sunday, Feb. 6, there is to be a big meeting in New Haven, and then Miss Todd will speak during the next three days at Norwalk, Stratford and Greenwich. During the last four days of her time in Connecticut Miss Todd will speak twice each day beginning on Feb. 10 with Plainfield in the afternoon and Willimantic in the evening. On the 11th Brooklyn and Danielson are to have meetings; on the 12th Pomfret and Woodstock, and the last of the meetings of Miss Todd's campaign will be at Putnam Feb. 13.

The Salisbury Equal Franchise League has recently been reorganized, with Mrs. Lester Brown as president and Mrs. Prendergast of Salisbury and New York as vice-president. Miss A. C. Miller is recording secretary, Mrs. Francis B. Riggs, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. W. W. Norton, treasurer. With these new officers the Salisbury league is beginning a new period of active suffrage work.

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CHILD LABOR DAY

Dr. Stephen S. Wise has pointed out that every exploiter of child labor is opposed to votes for women. When the National Child Labor bill came up in the last Congress, not one Senator or Representative from a suffrage State voted against it. In each House, the member who has introduced the bill is a strong friend of equal rights for women. Every year, a growing number of the sermons preached upon Child Labor Day contain a reminder that there is nothing which the oppressors of the children dread so much as they do the ballot in the hands of women.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND BOMBS

Among the many examples of courage shown by women during this war, one of the most remarkable was displayed by the Armenian women of Van.

At a meeting of the Congregational Club in New York City a few days ago, Dr. Usher, an American medical missionary, gave a graphic account of the siege of the Armenian quarter of that city by the Turks, of which he was an eye-witness.

From a height, the Turks dropped 350-pound bombs upon the roofs of the Armenian houses. The first one did frightful damage. But, as soon as the Armenian women understood the nature of the bombs, every woman kept a watch out, and had a pail of water standing ready; and the moment a bomb dropped, the nearest woman ran and poured her pail of water upon the burning fuse, before it had time to set the bomb off. Then the men took the powder from the bomb and used it to defend themselves and their families.

Child labor and other evils have long been doing frightful damage to the human race. Now that women are learning the true nature of these evils and how they may be checked, a large and growing number of women are striving to put out the fire, and are working for the ballot as one means to that end.

Israel Zangwill says that a man who opposes equal suffrage "may have rounded Seraglio Point, but he has not yet doubled Cape Turk." A remnant of the Oriental idea about women still lingers in his mind. If we are Christians, let us put away Turkish thoughts!

A. S. B.

UPHELD LAW AND ORDER

We conclude this week our review of "The Case against Woman Suffrage." Mr. Conroy declared that jury service by women was "almost unthinkable." We pointed out that women had been doing jury service for many years, and that they make good jurors. There is ample testimony to that effect, in addition to what we gave last week.

Women as jurors have shown no lack either of courage or of conscientiousness. They served on juries in Washington from 1884 to 1887, during the three years when they had suffrage there in the territorial days. The Chief Justice of Washington at that time was the Hon. Roger S. Greene, a cousin of the late U. S. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts. He was a man of high character, famous throughout the Northwest for his resolute and courageous resistance to lynch law. In his charge to one of those early grand juries he said:

"I have now held twelve terms of court in which women have served as grand and petit jurors, and it is certainly a fact beyond dispute that no other twelve terms so salutary for restraint of crime have ever been held in this Territory. For fifteen years I have been trying to do what a judge ought, but have never till the last six months felt underneath and around me, in the degree that every judge has a right to feel it, the upbuoying might of the people, in the line of full and resolute enforcement of the law." (The Case of Washington, page 2).

Chief Justice Howe of Wyoming bore like testimony to the work of the women jurors in the early territorial days. Edward and Mary Theiss published in the Pictorial Review for October, 1911, an account of their investigations into the history and results of equal suffrage in Wyoming. They described the lawlessness that prevailed before women had the ballot. Shooting affrays, gambling and all sorts of disorder were rampant, and juries would not convict. "Very soon after the inception of equal suffrage a grand jury was chosen in Laramie consisting of men and women. Then something happened the like of which had never happened before. Every known law-breaker in the county was indicted. The news of this jury activity leaked out almost as soon as it began. Offenders against the law fled away by the score. A period of law enforcement, with its attendant orderliness was started. Petit juries as well as grand juries were composed in part of women. This was the acid test for them, and they stood it perfectly. They put sentiment aside, and judged matters from a purely legal standpoint. This sort of thing put fear into the hearts of the vicious."

CALIFORNIA'S EXPERIENCE

About the same time California had its first jury composed wholly of women. It served in the town of Watts. "Not a woman tried to escape duty," said the papers; and the accused—an editor who had been opposed to suffrage—declared himself a convert after the trial.

The first mixed jury in San Diego, Cal., consisted of nine men and three women. The San Diego Sun said after the court had adjourned: "San Diego's first mixed jury is considered to have been a pronounced success. That the women made as good jurors as the men is not denied.'" Mr. Putnam Field, who served on that jury, published in the Springfield Republican of Nov. 25, 1911, a letter telling how intelligently and sensibly the women took part. He said in conclusion:

"At the recent election I voted against the women being made voters, but from my experience I am convinced that they made better and more desirable jurors than the average man."

A PLUCKY WOMAN

The Western Woman Voter of Seattle reported a recent instance of a woman's courage in dealing with a big corporation. It says:

"In cases involving prominent persons there has been no hesitancy in accepting women on the jury. In one notable case in Bellingham an attempt was made to convict a fish-trap company of violation of the law in the use of their traps. This is a serious offense, tending to destroy the fish industry; but though many actions have been brought through many years, no convictions have been made. Recently a mixed jury disagreed on the first ballot, most of the men voting for acquittal. But there was a woman on that jury who began to argue the case, and after seven hours she brought them over to her way of thinking, and for the first time in the history of the Puget Sound fish industry a really important conviction was secured. Whatcom county is jubilant."

The wife of Professor Henderson of the Idaho State University told the editor of The Woman's Journal that when the first mixed jury served in that State the newspapers sent reporters with cameras in the hope of something sensational, but the reporters went away in disgust because the proceedings were so absolutely tame.

UNSAVORY TESTIMONY

Mr. Conroy suggests that women in certain cases would have to listen to indecent testimony. Some women have to hear it at any rate—the woman who is plaintiff or defendant, and often women who are witnesses, or who are lawyers. It would be no worse for a few more women to hear it from the jury box.

Mr. Conroy also suggests that they would have to discuss it all night, locked up with strange men. There is not a case of this kind on record. When a mixed jury has to stay out over night the men and women are always locked up separately. American men do not lose all their common sense and decency because they have trusted their mothers and sisters with the ballot.

Not only in our own Western States, but in Norway, women have been serving on juries for years, and there has not been a single complaint on this score. On the other hand, there is ample testimony that women's presence has a good influence. G. M. Farley writes in the New York Independent:

"The woman juror has improved the atmosphere of the courts. There is less coarse comment and a new nicety of discrimination in language about the halls of justice. The corridors and court rooms have taken on a new aspect. Groups of the women, unemployed for the moment, sit chatting, embroidering or knitting, generally attended by women bailiffs, and it is plain that they are enjoying a vacation from the routine of household cares. They are getting a new outlook upon life."

One woman said she had never learned so much in two weeks in her life. Another said she had never earned so much money so easily.

Everywhere the vicious interests are bitterly opposed to jury service for women. Rev. Louis A. Banks, after observing the practical results of equal suffrage, said: "Woe to the enemies of the home when they are brought before a jury of mothers!"

A. S. B.

AN APPEAL TO PREJUDICE

Mr. Conroy sums up and reiterates his main arguments, which have already been discussed and refuted in these articles—that equal suffrage can be of no use unless women are superior to men, that it would interfere with their family duties, etc., etc.

Then he makes a general appeal to prejudice; "After all, do you really want to see your wife, your sister or your daughter mixed up in politics?" We have presented evidence showing that in the suffrage States the men do heartily like to see their women "mixed up in politics" to the extent of casting a vote, and that there is no general wish anywhere to return to the old way.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE METHODS

Mr. Conroy asks, "Isn't it significant that the women who believe in Socialism are all suffragists?" Is it not significant that those men who have a pecuniary interest in the liquor business and the vice business are all anti-suffragists? The argument from bad company applies much more forcibly to the antis than to the pros.

Mr. Conroy then attacks the campaign methods of the suffragists. Most of the things that he mentions (and often distorts) were perfectly innocent, womanly and legitimate. A few were ill-judged; but no campaign was ever carried on by many thousands of persons, men or women, without a few of them violating good taste. Taken as a whole, the suffrage campaigns of 1915 commanded the admiration even of the opponents. As most of the things that Mr. Conroy criticises were done not in Massachusetts, but in New York, we will cite the testimony of the New York Times, the most influential anti-suffrage paper in the country. While rejoicing that "the essential American conservatism" carried the day in the election, the Times paid this remarkable editorial tribute to the suffragists:

"They have been admirable campaigners. Their variety of resource, their communicative ardor, their zeal, industry, persistence, their general good temper and their pluck will be admitted without reserve by the men who voted against their cause. The suffragists have made a canvass to be proud of."

A. S. B.

"MARRIAGE AND HOME"

Under the heading, "Opinions of Noted Suffragists on Marriage, Motherhood and Home," Mr. Conroy quotes Elizabeth Cady Stanton (mother of seven children, and a notable housekeeper), who said that marriage was "a merely human institution," with some other utterances of hers in the same line. Among the early suffragists, as among the later ones, and among the antis, there have been very various views about marriage. Mr. Conroy could just as well have quoted Antoinette Brown Blackwell as calling marriage a divine institution. But, as usual, he picks out here and there a few words which he can use, without their context, to excite prejudice.

Then comes one of the most flagrant misrepresentations in the whole pamphlet. Mr. Conroy quotes Dr. Anna H. Shaw as saying in the Philadelphia North American of June 14, 1914, "in an authorized interview," that "the marriage ceremony should be cut out," etc.

Far from being "authorized," the alleged interview was emphatically disclaimed by Dr. Shaw, and the Philadelphia North American retracted and apologized. In The Woman's Journal of July 4, 1914, Dr. Shaw protested against the garbled report in the North American, and stated what she really said, viz.: that she believed the word "obey" ought to be cut out of the marriage

(Continued on page 30.)

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

MARYLAND

For the second time since the Assembly of 1916 convened in Annapolis, members of the Women Suffrage Party of Maryland journeyed to the capital city on Jan. 12. They took part in the inaugural proceedings and held a business meeting to discuss plans for the legislative campaign.

The next day Mr. Lloyd Wilkinson, a Democratic member from Baltimore, introduced the State-wide woman suffrage amendment in the House of Delegates.

NEW JERSEY

The annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Association opened at Elizabeth, N. J., on Jan. 21. With this convention, the new State campaign begins. About 500 women, representing the 200 branches of the association, were expected.

The program included executive meetings, open sessions, reports, elections, discussions, and conferences. At the Friday morning session reports were made by the officers of the different committees. Opportunity was given for questions in regard to the working of the new constitution and by-laws adopted at the special meeting of the association on December 10th.

Reports and an open conference on "How to Reach All the Women of New Jersey," followed in the afternoon. At the Friday evening dinner the motto was "Lest We Forget." Later the same evening a public meeting was held with "The Lesson of the Campaign and Election Day" as the subject.

The election of officers takes place on Saturday morning. The topics will include a discussion of the Federal amendment, methods of raising money, and publicity. In the afternoon there is a reception for State officers and presidents of other women's organizations of New Jersey. The result of the election will be reported next week.

ILLINOIS

A meeting was recently held at the Emmet School, Madison street and Pine avenue, under the auspices of the Thirty-fifth Ward Civil League of Chicago. A number of persons spoke for and against the question of selling several acres of school property in the south part of Austin. Clayton R. Crafts, Mrs. Howard R. Maxwell, Alderman T. J. Lynch and Trustee Joseph A. Holpuch spoke in favor of selling. The speakers on the other side were Wiley W. Mills, Mrs. William F. Young, Alderman Robert M. Buck and John J. Sonsteby.

This meeting is typical of many town meetings which are held by Ward Civic Leagues. The meeting was wonderfully enthusiastic. There were more men than women present, the men taking an exceptional interest in the subject. There was much spirited discussion from the floor after the regular speakers had concluded. This return to the old town meetings, where people come together and discuss their problems and community interests, is one of the best evidences of the wisdom of equal suffrage.

At the annual convention last year the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association presented a beautiful banner, in the form of a silk American flag tied with ribbons of the suffrage colors, to the chairman of the Congressional district having affiliated the most organizations during the year just closed. Mrs. Statta Holloway-McClung, the Congressional chairman of the 14th district, was awarded the banner. A prize is offered by the State for the same sort of work this year.

The 16th Congressional district started the new year with the first affiliated organization. This was at Sheffield, the 15th district coming next with two organizations—one in Alpha and the other in Woodhull.

The Franklin Park Civic League was the first one of the affiliated organizations to pay its pledge. This league raised its money by the old-fashioned woman's device—a bakery sale. The president, Mrs. H. E. Dodge, made a plum pudding that took twelve hours to steam.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Anna Bond Stephens is in general charge of the new headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at 167 Tremont Street, and Mrs. George Potter, a graduate of Simmons, is retained as dietician of the Sunflower Lunch. Plans are under way for a series of evening talks on civics. Tea is served every afternoon.

The board of directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will meet in Northampton, Jan. 25. All members are invited to attend this conference. A luncheon will be followed by a public meeting at 2.30 o'clock.

The Springfield league has voted to subscribe to the course in parliamentary law given by Miss Lillian Dixon, and to a course in the study of government as given by Mrs. Henry M. Bowden. It was decided that these courses should alternate for the two weeks in the middle of the month, the first week to be given over to the regular business meeting and the last week to the luncheon which is being planned for each month.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has appointed Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley to give information in regard to congressional work. Mrs. Bagley will be at headquarters, 585 Boylston street, Boston, daily from ten to twelve to answer questions.

Write for information concerning your Congressman, the Susan B Anthony amendment, or method of doing Congressional work to Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mass. W. S. A., 585 Boylston street, Boston.

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Senate and House voted to invite Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale to address the General Assembly on Tuesday at noon in the hall of the House of Representatives. Kentucky suffragists were urged to be present, wearing their colors. Mrs. Hale's subject was equal suffrage.

TENNESSEE

A "Get Together Lunch" as part of the suffrage work in Nashville was inaugurated on Jan. 8. The participants meet at 12 o'clock and hold an informal meeting, having a chairman and program selected in advance. Lunch is served at 12.30 promptly. The discussions extend through the lunch hour in an informal manner. The first lunch was for ward organization. Mrs. John M. Kenny, joint chairman of the campaign committee, spoke on organization plans as presented at the national suffrage convention in Washington. Visitors from other towns and cities are welcome to the lunches.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Luzerne County Woman Suffrage Party held its first annual convention in the Y. W. C. A. building, Wilkesbarre, Jan. 15, and elected the following: Chairman, Mrs. John D. Davenport, Wilkesbarree; 1st vice-chairman, Miss Anne Dorrance, Dorranceton; 2nd vice-chairman, Mrs. M. S. Hachita, Wilkesbarre; 3d vice-chairman, Mrs. Paul J. Blakeslee, Dorranceton; secretary, Miss Olive Van Horn, Wilkesbarre; treasurer, Mrs. J. Pryor Williamson, Wilkesbarre.

As Luzerne county in the late election returned the largest majority for suffrage of all Pennsylvania counties, the retention of Mrs. J. D. Davenport as chairman was a foregone conclusion, and no changes of working policy are likely. The Wilkesbarre city convention recently elected Mrs. Cora E. Phillips its chairman to succeed Miss Olive Van Horn, retiring, and Mrs. Phillips is ex-officio a member of the county executive board, with the above officers.

NEW YORK

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party will give a great carnival ball in Madison Square Garden March 7. This will be the first social event in the 1917 suffrage campaign. It is intended that this ball shall have the same relation to all other balls that the banner suffrage parade had to all other suffrage parades. It is to be a brilliant spectacle.

Mrs. John Blair has the Mardi Gras Ball under her personal charge. The arena boxes are under the charge of Mrs. Sumner Gerard, and thirty-five of them are already sold.

The ball is being organized by Mrs. Blair under separate committees. Some of the men who have already accepted positions on the men's floor committee are: Moncure Robinson, chairman; Henry W. Bull, Charles Wetmore, Bertram de N. Cruger, and Charles B. Dillingham. Among the carnival features will be an abundant use of confetti. Arena boxes at $30 each, tier boxes at $10, and single tickets at 50 cents may be obtained at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth avenue, the publicity section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

The five borough organizations of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City held their conventions last Saturday, and the city convention on January 31 in the Friends' Meeting House will be the culminating point for reorganizing the State Party in the five counties of New York City. More than 1,000 women will be officially delegated to this convention, 18 from each of the 63 Assembly districts, to take part in the general election of official leaders for Greater New York. At this meeting the speakers will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and the recently chosen officers of the State Suffrage Party.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels received about 70 women from the New York Branch of the Congressional Union during his trip to New York this week. The deputation was received at the Hotel Martinique. Mrs. Emanuel Einstein introduced the speakers, Mrs. H. S. Blatch, Miss Eleanor Brannan, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field.

Mrs. Blatch made a strong appeal to the Democratic Party to help the women of New York. "You men wonder at our audacity," said Mrs. Blatch, "in coming to you just after our defeat in this State. But when you know the figures of that vote were 544,000 votes in favor of suffrage, or 42 and 5-10 per cent., we feel that we have grounds of active sentiment to show, besides the uncalculated sentiment of the women, which remains unexpressed under the present man-suffrage laws." Mr. Daniels is a suffragist, but said he thought he ought not to try to influence Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

MICHIGAN

The increasing interest being taken in the suffrage movement by the women's clubs of the State is most encouraging to the Michigan E. S. A. Calls are coming in with increasing frequency from the various women's clubs of the State asking for suffrage addresses, and during the past week Mrs. O. H. Clark, president of the State Association, gave an address before one of the largest women's clubs of the State, meeting an interested and enthusiastic audience in a city where little suffrage interest had previously been shown. Next week she will address a city federation of clubs at Benton Harbor, and the week following a meeting of farmers' clubs.

Not only are the clubs asking for speakers, but they are also affiliating with the work of the association and becoming members of the organization. During the past week three organizations in Michigan have given their endorsement to the suffrage movement: The National Gleaners' Association, which met in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and re-endorsed the movement; the Michigan Gleaners' Association and the State Grange.

Plans are rapidly taking shape for the observance of Susan B. Anthony Day on Feb. 15. Present indications are that at least one hundred suffrage meetings will be held throughout the State on that occasion.

There is preparedness for life as well as preparedness for defence or for war.—Sara Bard Field.

TEXAS

The Woman's Club of San Antonio, at the conclusion of its annual suffrage program, Jan. 5, upon motion of Mrs. W. A. Daniel, unanimously voted to give its active support to the cause of equal suffrage. This is the first club in the State to make such a pledge. This club endorsed suffrage three years ago and was the first club in the State to do so. Last May, through the efforts of its members, the Fifth District of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, which met in San Antonio, endorsed suffrage with only one dissenting vote. This was the first district in the State to go on record. It was largely through the efforts of this club that the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed equal suffrage at the meeting held in Brownwood last November, and the women who represented the club were given a rising vote of thanks at this suffrage meeting.

GEORGIA

The Atlanta Woman's Suffrage League recently held the annual election of officers with the following results:

President, Mrs. Adell G. Helmer; first vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Trenary; second vice-president, Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie; third vice-president, Mrs. Jack Hawkins; recording secretary, Mrs. H. E. Shandlebower; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harry Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Eugene M. Mitchell; auditor, Mrs. J. A. Forsythe; press agent, Mrs. J. A. Cozzens.

The league has changed its meeting days to the first and third Thursdays of each month, and much active work is planned for the new year, including a campaign for publicity throughout the State. In Atlanta committees will be appointed to create and encourage suffrage sentiment in every ward, the method employed being to establish social centers in as many neighborhoods as possible. At these centers suffrage talks will be given by eminent men and women and civic betterment in all its phases carefully considered. This organization, which is a branch of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage League, gives promise of being an important factor in suffrage work.

At the executive session recently held it was decided to use the Woman's Journal in all phases of publicity work, and special committees of young people are to be appointed to sell the Journal in Atlanta and other cities throughout the State.

In the third ward of Atlanta there is an active Civic Club, the president of which is Dr. Florence Truax. At a recent meeting of this club prominent suffragists were asked to speak because of the unremitting efforts of the suffragists towards civic improvement in Atlanta. It developed that the club had previously endorsed suffrage some time ago, and the speakers at the recent meeting, who were Mrs. McLendon, Mrs. Woodall and Mrs. LaZarus, were made honorary members of the Civic Club.

The Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia has begun the new year with an active plan of work. The Fulton and De Kolb counties branch are holding ward meetings each week in the various wards of Atlanta, and central ward meetings are held at headquarters monthly.

"MARRIAGE AND HOME"

(Continued from page 28.)

ceremony, and that the "giving away" of the bride was a relic of the time when a woman was looked upon as property. Yet Mr. Conroy more than a year after this canard was refuted and exposed, brings it forward again as a serious argument against votes for women!

The pamphlet winds up with brief quotations against equal suffrage from Elihu Root, Lyman Abbott, Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Vincent. These bring forward only the same arguments that have been already reviewed, unless we count as a new one Dr. Abbott's assertion that masculine women and feminine men are "monstrosities of nature." This is irrelevant, since there is ample evidence that men are just as manly and women just as womanly where they have been voting side by side for a generation.

In looking back over Mr. Conroy's pamphlet, consider what he has not proved. He has not been able to show that equal suffrage has had any ill results, or to meet the fact that the great majority of the people who have practical experience of it consider its results to be emphatically good, or to explain away the broad and undeniable truth that it is spreading rapidly, not only in the United States, but in the world at large. Observe how often he has had to distort the facts to bolster up his argument; and then remember that this series of misrepresentations and misquotations is offered to us as the strongest case that can be made out against equal suffrage.

In closing, Mr. Conroy says: "Please keep this book for reference." This series of articles reviewing his argument will be published as a pamphlet, in order that it also may be kept for reference. It is expected to be ready in a few days, and may be ordered from this office.

A. S. B.

WILL WOMEN BE A DRUG?

"After the war is over, women will be a drug." This remark is attributed to a college professor, referring to the great surplus of women that will be left in all the countries now at war. The saying has called out from a courteous editor the kindly comment that "some drugs are very precious."

In most States of the Union today, men outnumber women; yet no one ever says that "men are a drug," even where the surplus of men is almost two to one. This is because men are in demand for all sorts of work. Everybody realizes that they are useful for many other things as well as for matrimony; whereas there has been a prevailing belief that women were created, as Kipling has said, "for one purpose only."

This idea has been expressed on innumerable occasions, from time immemorial. In "Sir Charles Grandison," a novel written more than a hundred years ago, a young Londoner belonging to a mercantile family declares that he expects to have no trouble in finding a wife, and adds the memorable words, "Women are a drug." Sir Charles, who generally stands up for the feminine sex, looks upon this young fellow with displeasure, and refers to him afterwards as "the drug merchant."

There was some excuse for this way of regarding women, when a woman above the peasant class was hardly allowed to make herself useful in any way but one, and when there was a general belief that she was physically and mentally incapable of anything else. Along with all the ruin and destruction that this war has brought, it has done one good thing in thoroughly shattering this old delusion. From dire necessity, women have had to undertake almost every kind of work laid down by the men who have gone to the front. To the general surprise, they have shown that they can not only do it, but do it well. Millions of the men who have gone to the war will never come back; and millions of women will have to keep on filling their places, in order that the absolutely necessary work may be done. They will be indispensable in building up the shattered industrial life of the various nations, and it will be an absurd misuse of words to call them "a drug."

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

One of the heart-breaking things about the war is that it has robbed multitudes of women of the possibility of marriage and motherhood. The predictions that they will try to fill up the gap in their hearts by unmarried motherhood may be dismissed with contempt, so far as the vast majority of women are concerned. But since they will be cut off from the duties and joys that make up so large a part of women's lives in time of peace, it will be a blessing to them to be able to occupy their hands and minds with a great variety of useful and necessary work.

It is to be hoped also that some way may be found of bringing the childless women and the war-orphans together, to their mutual comfort. George Macdonald says that the more essential motherliness a woman has in her, the nearer an adopted child can come to satisfying it. With half the world a wilderness of orphans, no woman's heart need suffer for the love of a child, if the want and the supply could only be brought together. These matters may be better adjusted in times to come, if the services and sacrifices of women during the present war are recognized at its close, as we all hope will be the case, by granting them the ballot.

A. S. B.

Write to your Senator and Representative in Congress, and ask them to vote for the Child Labor bill. Get your husband or brother to write also, for a letter from a voter carries more weight than one from a woman.

Publisher's Department

Two letters came in the mail this morning which are typical. They bear on one of the "touchiest" problems of this department. I give them here because of two other kinds of letters received all too often: First, letters saying in substance: "You have discontinued my paper because I have not paid for a renewal. I think you ought not to take anyone from your books who has not given you a definite order to discontinue." Second, letters saying in substance: "You have been sending me the paper but I have not given you an order to renew. This seems to me a bad business method."

Our system is to send on the first of each month a renewal reminder to every person whose subscription expires. If she does not reply in any way we send two more. If we do not hear from those three communications we cannot tell what subscribers' wishes are. Whether we keep people's names on our books or take them off, under such circumstances, we get a certain amount of criticism.

The following letters indicate that we should not discontinue until we get a definite order to do so.

Rapid City, South Dakota.

Dear Fellow Workers:

Your valuable paper was sent to me during the years 1914 and 1915, for which you have received no compensation. Find enclosed two dollars.

Sometime in the near future I hope to send money for my new subscription, but of course I would rather not have the paper sent until my money for renewal is there, as I do not like to have that for which I have not paid.

You are doing a noble and grand work, and the future generation will realize fully the work done by you.

As a matter of fact her subscription is paid to Dec., 1916.

Detroit, Michigan.

"Dear Journal:

"Please find enclosed one dollar ($1.00) to pay for my subscription to 'Woman's Journal.' It was due way back in October. Thanks for not stopping it. Best wishes for success for our cause in 1916."

I have perhaps said enough to indicate to subscribers how helpful it is if they will either renew within a month or send some word as to their wishes. One of the slogans of our subscription department is this:

"Every discontinuance of a subscription is a step backward for the cause. The cause needs well informed suffragists."

Agnes E. Ryan.

PROSPECTS

To prospective advertisers we say regarding our subscribers: "These women take the Journal because they are vitally interested in the questions which are discussed in its columns. The confidence they feel in the paper extends o the advertising pages."

We believe that this is true. We want our advertisers to know that it is true. If they are to know it, we must do two things: First, we must patronize them; second, we must tell them we read their advertisements in the Woman's Journal.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ———— dollars.

There is no problem upon which an intelligent woman cannot throw some new light. In neglecting woman's help men are blundering, not merely by what they do, but still more badly in what they do not do, in the terribly important provinces of life which they leave untouched by legislation. We men require woman suffrage as much for our sakes as for women's sakes. —Israel Zangwill.

I believe in woman suffrage, not for women alone, not for men alone, but for the advantage of both men and women.—Hon. Frederic C. Howe.

WARRING NATIONS ASK MORE BABIES

Leaders Call Meetings for Birth Increase Policy and Women Want to be Included

Russia's 160,000,000 are increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 a year and Germany's 68,000,000 at about 800,000 a year. This is the reason for the new German "Society for Furthering a Birth-Increase Policy." In November, 1915, this society had three meetings in Berlin. Its first great meeting was held in the lower house of the Prussian Diet and members came from all over the empire. Men of great learning, savants of medicine, sociology and criminology offered every form of analysis of the menacing situation and decided that the birth rate of Germany has got to be increased, and that promptly.

At this first meeting, one woman representing the German State Church spoke. At the second of the three meetings a rosy, soft-voiced woman from Munich arose and addressed the meeting. She was the mother of eight children and her suggested remedy was concrete, pratical and to the point. She suggested that "to make life more worth living for women was as good a way as any other to induce them to bring more children into a pleasant world."

After this suggestion, it is not surprising that the third meeting was one entirely called and held by women leaders of Germany, and it also was in the Prussian Diet House. Fraulein Dr. Solomon and Fraulein Gertrude Boymar spoke to a tense and packed house. They said that the falling-off in the birth rate is a problem that no man, however wise, can solve alone. They asked that women be included on the committees ultimately presenting to the German Reichstag what will undoubtedly be one of the leading features of German post-war legislation—its increase of population policy.

Interviewing an Ohio Congressman

December 29th had been set for a conference with Congressman Gard in his law office in Hamilton, Ohio, on the subject of the extension of suffrage to women. The prospect for a comfortable trip was not inviting as we looked through the bedroom windows that morning and viewed a landscape of ice-covered trees, housetops and streets, one silvery sheen of ice everywhere, beautiful to look upon; but we felt our courage slipping as we thought of the long trip and the uncertain stepping.

But the Ohio Suffragist said: "We must not disappoint Congressman Gard. He was very kind to grant us the favor and is expecting us." So the woman from Kansas, remembering the courteous treatment often accorded her by the Congressmen and Senators of her own State, and with a vision of the much-boasted chivalry of the men in States where they still keep their women on the pedestal, courageously and happily started on the journey from Oxford, Ohio. In Hamilton we were met by a number of women, and we noted among them representatives of county, district, State and national suffrage organizations. None were so full of hope and courage as the Kansas woman. A short walk and a lift in the elevator brought us to the Congressman's door, which stood invitingly open, and seeing two men engaged in conversation, we entered, expecting at least a word of recognition and perhaps an invitation to occupy the chairs in the adjoining room until the conversation or the business of the man-constituent could be ended —but neither came. A bevy of school boys would have had more recognition and the Kansas woman thought: This cannot be the Congressman; perhaps this is his stenographer, and we will presently meet Congressman Gard in his private room,—wondering meanwhile why his secretary should be so lacking in common courtesy.

Perhaps it was only a few minutes, but it seemed longer to the band of unwelcomed women, who stood just inside the door, before the man-constituent ended the conversation, was grasped cordially by the hand and escorted toward the door by the supposed stenographer, and the Kansas woman found herself being introduced to Congressman Gard. We were directed to seats in the private office and the conference was opened at once by the president of the District Suffrage organization, but we had only gotten well started, when the real stenographer called the Congressman out and we were again left to ourselves, this time behind closed doors.

One woman said, "We are shut in"; another said, "That is better than being shut out"; and a third reprovingly said, "Be thankful that it is not 'shut up!'"

Of course the conference was resumed and to the Ohio women was rather comforting, as the agility of the Congressman in mounting the fence as one pointed question after another came up, clearly demonstrated the fact that the Congressman was by no means sure that these same women in no distant day might not have a vote in his district.

The Kansas woman came away not quite certain which thought dominated her mind. Was it pity for the pedestal woman, contempt for the man who had no convictions on a question of world-wide importance, or was it joy over the fact that her home was in a State where women not only had all due courtesy but where their counsel is sought and their opinions are considered worth counting?

L. B. J.

The vote of the women has increased at each election and it is a factor in securing purer and better municipal government.

CRIME LESSENS, SAVINGS INCREASE

Arizona Jail Doors Close and Bank Teller Succeeds Bar-Keeper As Repository For Pay-Checks After Women Vote State Dry

Arrests for crime in Arizona decreased fifty per cent. last year and the savings accounts of the State banks increased nearly a half million dollars in the first eight months of the year. The total deposits of all State and National banks in Arizona increased $3,000,000 during the same period. These facts are advanced by George Herbert Smalley in an article on "What Prohibition Did to Arizona" in the January Sunset Magazine. They are the results of prohibition, according to Mr. Smalley, but he begins his article with the following paragraph:

"Left to the men, Arizona would still be wet. It was not until the women were given an equal place with the men at the election polls that the change came on January 1, 1915."

Mr. Smalley continues to show "how the jail doors stayed shut when the saloon doors stopped swinging and the marshals rested from their labors on the Sabbath day," and "how the bankteller succeeded the bar-keeper as repository for the pay-checks in mine and lumber camps, where the timekeeper sees more men on the morning after pay-day."

"Prohibition has worked a radical change, to which business, municipal government and politics have not yet adjusted their affairs completely," he says. "Even the peace officers over the State do not quite know what to make of it. The rust has accumulated on the locks of many outlying jails so that they can't be opened with a key. There has been no occasion to open many of them. Even the City of Prescott did not have an arrest for three months last summer. One reasoner mournfully maintains that a greater vice than saloons will soon appear—the vice of thrift. "People wil become so thrifty," he says, "that slovenliness will appear, living conditions will deteriorate and the hoarding of coin will become the chief diversion of laborers."

"It is true that laborers have bank accounts who never knew what saving meant. The savings accounts of the State banks increased nearly a half million dollars in eight months. The total deposits of all State and National banks in Arizona increased $3,000,000 during the same period of prohibition. At one of the logging camps of northern Arizona recently the superintendent from headquarters was handed a bundle of checks, many of them three and four months old, and requested to deposit them in the bank to the credit of the different owners. These men had never saved when the saloons were running. This was the beginning of the vice of thrift.

"In Tombstone ladies seldom walked on the north side of the main business block of the camp. There was a whole block in Phoenix that was under the ban, and almost every city and town in the State had certain portions of business districts that were shunned by women. Mothers admonished their children against passing on that particular side of the street. These plague spots have shrunk; many of them have disappeared altogether.

"I examined the records of the sheriffs' offices and city police stations in ten counties of the twelve that were wet in 1914. I found that there were 3043 arrests for drunkenness during the first six months of 1914 and 464 for the same period of 1915 under prohibition, a decrease of 2579, or more than eighty-four per cent. There were 167 violations of the prohibition law during the period.

"The ancient Bird Cage in historic Tombstone still waits for the return of the days when men will go again to see its grotesque paintings and drink with the girls in the quaint mezzanine boxes. The Human Fly, her pigment still lustrous, stares from the ceiling at barred doors and broken panes.

"The Sazrac in Prescott long ago abandoned its site to a modern hotel; the 'Cobweb' and 'Montezuma Hall,' noted places of the old days, are now forgotten.

"The 'Blazing Star' and the Bucket of Blood,' noted resorts in northern Arizona, passed out with open gambling. The 'Fashion' gambling house and saloon in Tucson has given place to a magnificent Y. M. C. A. building. The 'Legal Tender' with its gorgeous interior appointments is now a butcher shop, and old 'Congress Hall,' where fortunes were lost on the gambling tables, is now a Chinese grocery store.

"The large industrial centers where mining and smelting operations employ thousands of workers report a marked increase in the efficiency of labor. At the Copper Queen mine in Bisbee the loss of time per 1000 shifts was smaller by seventy-one per cent. in 1915 than in 1914. The accident ratio of 1914 was 2.6 per 1000 shifts and for 1915 it was less than one-half of one per cent. Coroners' inquests of accidents and killings have fallen off in all the large mining counties. In Gila County inquisitions fell from twenty to nine in the first six months of 1914 and 1915 respectively.

The Arizona Copper Company at Clifton reported an increase in the number of men reporting for work the day after pay-day during the first six months of 1915, and at the Calumet & Arizona mines the number of men now failing to report following pay-day is practically negligible, while in 1914 the number was very large. All of the mining camps report similar results in 1915 under prohibition.

"In the logging camps of northern Arizona a greater number of logs per man are gotten out than ever before, and the men seldom go to the towns.

"There is crepe still hanging from the door of Sandy Donohue's 'Senate' Saloon in Flagstaff and the words 'Closed on account of death' inscribed on the door. The St. Michael's bar at Prescott has a sign on the door, 'Out of order,' and a Kingman liquor dealer's message painted in large letters above the entrance: 'All Nations welcome but Carrie,' has become a travesty.

"The following table shows the manner in which arrests for all offenses, including drunkenness, fell off in ten cities of Arizona:

Arrests for the first six months of	1914	1915
Bisbee	581	164
Douglas	458	229
Prescott	90	44
Florence	33	5
Flagstaff	90	21
Williams	83	50
Tombstone	85	7
Tucson	702	661
Phoenix	2059	995
Globe	612	214
	4793	2390
Decrease		2403

"There were 248 saloons in the cities and towns in the foregoing statement during 1914 and none in 1915. The loss of saloon license revenue was over $100,000.

"Of the total arrests in 1914 for all offenses of 4793, those for drunkenness were 3043. Of the total arrests of 1915 of 2390, those for drunkenness were 464.

"In the face of this record the saloon has no chance of again opening for business in Arizona."

SUFFRAGE REPORT NOW AVAILABLE

Hearing Before Senate Committee and Women's Speeches May be Obtained

Official reports of the hearings before the United States Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage on the nation-wide suffrage amendment appeared last week, and are now available from the Government printing office at Washington.

The report contains the following speeches: for the National American Woman Suffrage Association: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Caroline Ruutz Reese, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. George Bass and Mrs. Medill McCormick; for the Congressional Union, Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Mrs. Annie Porritt, Mrs. Dana Durand, Miss Julia Hurlburt, Mrs. Agnes Jenks, Mrs. Alden H. Potter, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, Mrs. James Rector, Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Miss Frances Joliffe and Mrs. Sarah Bard Field; for the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. M. C. Talbot, Miss Florence H. Hall, Mrs. George P. White, Miss Lucy J. Price and Mrs. A. J. George.

The favorable report on the amendment by the Senate Committee was presented to the Senate just six legislative days after the hearings.

The vote of women means cleaner politics for Idaho.—R. S. Madden, Ex-Mayor of Caldwell, Ida.

One-third of the men who belong to the Boston Bar Association stood out against amending the by-laws so as to admit women lawyers. The fight of the women lawyers of Massachusetts for recognition in the Association has been a long one and they are now elated over their ultimate victory. The final vote stood 34 to 16 in favor of the amendment. Perhaps the Massachusetts suffrage fight was not all in vain. It woke up 35 per cent. of Bay State voters and some of these may have been lawyers.

The women's votes have generally been cast in favor of good officers and good government.—Justice D. M. Valentine of Kansas Supreme Court.

LATIN WOMEN TO SEEK NEW RIGHTS

Pan-American Congress Shows Women Are Reaching Out for Wider Spheres

In speaking of the recent Pan-American Congress the Chicago Evening Post says:

"The eagerness of the women who came from South and Central America to effect a closer affiliation with the women of the United States may be taken as evidence that they are ready to revolt against those prejudices and traditions that limit the sphere of feminine activity. The women of Latin America enjoy quite as large a measure of individual liberty, probably, as those of our own land, but they have not won just consideration in the affairs of life that lie beyond the home and its purely social activities. This, undoubtedly, is because they have not sought it. The wider field that woman now occupies in the United States has been won largely by her own efforts.

"It is interesting to note, however, that the spirit of reaching out into the larger sphere has been born in the hearts of some of the women of the Latin republics. They will have to contend with the indifference and prejudices of their own sex, as did the pioneers of the movement in the United States, before they can hope to make any great progress against the prejudiced opposition of the men. But we are sure they will find a ready co-operation from their sisters in this northern land and a source of strength and wisdom in their advice and help.

"Moreover, there could be no better way of promoting understanding between the people of the western hemisphere than in the closer intimacy of its womankind. The interchange of view points and experiences will aid greatly to break down the barriers of ignorance that hedge in and conserve the spirit of distrust and should contribute to a common idealism and a common effort in solving many of the problems which women and the home must face, whether north or south of the isthmus.

"A Pan-American Congress of women may well prove as important and useful a factor in cementing the republics of North and South America as any of the political, scientific and trade congresses which have thus far held the field in furthering continental comity."

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her secretary, Miss Joan Wickham, arrived in New York Jan. 15. Mrs. Pankhurst is not here in connection with any suffrage activity, but in behalf of the Serbian relief work.

The Department of Labor overruled the action of the special board of inquiry at New York excluding Mrs. Pankhurst, and held that any offenses of which Mrs. Pankhurst might have been convicted in England were political. The law excludes only persons convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude. Mrs. Pankhurst may remain in the United States as long as she wishes.

A resolution asking for the addition of a college for white women to the University of Virginia, "wherein shall be offered for women courses of instruction of equal breadth and thoroughness, and of identical standards of teaching and examination," as those given in the college of the State university for men, has been adopted by the board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

In Norway since 1897 women have sat together with men on ordinary civil cases as jurors. Judge Kingman, of Wyoming, where women's jury work is quite common, says it is equal to that of men. "Women follow a trial with even more attention than men," said he. "They are less influenced by business connections or extraneous considerations, and possess more delicate scruples with regard to their responsibility."

'Help for the Troubled Hostess' Chicago Daily news.

TABLE SERVICE

By LUCY G. ALLEN

of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Boston

"The thousand and one questions regarding well-ordered table service that so often perplex have been answered. Everything pertaining to correct form and efficient management along this line is discussed concisely and practically. It contains a mine of interesting information for the housekeeper and homemaker." Mothers' Magazine.

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In less than twenty weeks Iowa, where the Farmer is King, will vote on suffrage. More than a third of the male population work at farming, 278,109 of them, and only 494,770 men voted for President in Iowa in 1912. If every one of Iowa's Farmer's voted "yes" it would mean the adoption of the referendum.

How can I Help in Iowa?

How many of these farmers will vote "yes" twenty weeks from now? The Journal has prepared a series of postal cards, one of which fits suffrage to the Farmer's problems. The complete list of titles follows:

If You Are a Working Man.	If You Are a Fireman
Working Men—Help	If You Are Interested in Political Questions
If You Are a Doctor	An Object Lesson
If You Are a Farmer	Think on These Things
If You Are a Policeman	The Meaning of the Suffrage Map
If You Are an Educator	Arms Versus Armies
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SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. U. S. Government Jobs. $75.00 month. Rapid advance to $150 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't F124, Rochester, N. Y. 4t5

HOSPITAL NAMES WOMEN DOCTORS

Precedent at Last Broken by Appointing Women to Regular Staff Places

Three women physicians of Brooklyn were appointed on Jan. 13 by John A. Kingsbury, Charities Commissioner, as members of the medical staff of the Cumberland Street Hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y. They are Dr. Cornelia C. Brant, Dr. Mary L. Lines, and Dr. Mabel C. Sisson.

The New York Tribune says, editorially:

"In naming three women physicians to the reorganized staff of the Cumberland Street Hospital, in Brooklyn, Charities Commissioner Kingsbury has adopted a course for which the feminine portion of the medical contingent has long pleaded. This is said to be the first appointment of women to regular staff places in a public hospital, although there is now a woman ambulance surgeon at Bellevue, and she has had predecessors of her own sex there. In any case, it seems a logical and sensible policy, which might well be extended.

"Such appointments, whether of men or women, must always be justified by the individual's attainments. There seems no good reason why women should be barred from this official pursuit of their professional activities when they are widely recognized in private practice; and the addition of a woman or two to all the public hospital staffs might well prove to be a strength instead of a weakness. The advisory committee which suggested these women to Commissioner Kingsbury declared: 'If your committee has succeeded in nothing but in opening the portals of the hospital to women physicians on an equal basis with men the many hours of labor spent on this proposition will not have been given in vain.' This departure marks a new opportunity for women in the field of professional labor which must be encouraging to them."

MAGISTRATE SAYS HUSBAND IS LORD

New York Justice Rules Man is Master of House and Wife Must Obey

Justice Hotchkiss of New York City, in dismissing the cross-separation suits of Mrs. Beatrice Finklestein and Nathan Finklestein last week, ruled that the husband is still master of the household.

While declaring that the wife should bring herself to obey her husband, the judge said that the husband should not permit his temperament to assert itself to the point where the wife cannot distinguish between temperament and cruelty.

An auxiliary police court for women offenders was given a trial in Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 11, with only women permitted to attend as spectators and male witnesses excluded from the court except during the taking of their testimony. The idea was sponsored by club women and social workers.

The Mary Dawes Hotel for women conducted on the principle of the Rufus Dawes hotel for men, but managed by and conducted entirely for women, will be erected in Chicago this summer by Charles G. Dawes of Illinois.

New York Pays More Than Chicago

Because of equal suffrage Chicago has more voters than any other city in this country. Yet four large elections cost Chicago less than two large elections and a special election cost New York City.

Chicago uses the "big ballot." Its election law, made previous to the granting of woman suffrage, provides for ballot ng for a notoriously large number of offices. Yet it cost Chicago less to cast each vote in 1914 than it cost New York, Cleveland, Omaha, Toledo and Pittsburgh, cities in all of which only men can vote.

The following figures were gathered by the Election Commissioners of Chicago and are given in their annual report:

COMPARATIVE COST OF ELECTIONS IN DIFFERENT CITIES

CITY	PERIOD	POPULATION	NUMBER OF ELECTIONS	NUMBER OF PRECINCTS	NUMBER OF VOTES CAST	TOTAL COST FOR PERIOD	COST PER CAPITA OF POPULATION	COST PER VOTE CAST
New York City.....	1914	5,600,000	1 Special Election 1 General Primary 1 General Election	1788 2031	944,826	$1,514,138.48	0.27	$1.60
Cleveland, Ohio....	1914	753,319	1 General Primary 1 General Election	540	167,367	162,955.20	.22	.97
Omaha, Nebraska..	1914	124,096	1 General Election 1 General Primary	122	28,535	27,610.95	.22¼	.97
Toledo, Ohio.....	1914	230,000	1 General Primary 1 Special Election 1 General Election	286	85,015	79,375.07	.34½	.93
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1914	1,018,463	1 General Primary 1 General Election	715	205,000	175,386.43	.17¼	.86
Chicago, Illinois....	1914	2,393,000	1 City Primary 1 City Election 1 General Primary 1 General Election	1579	1,438,518	1,136,976.76	.47½	.79

WOMEN QUALIFY FOR CLEANLINESS

Five Will Probably be Appointed As Street Clearing Inspectors in New York City

Five women inspectors for the street cleaning department of New York City were certified last week. News of their appointment is expected this week. Says the Evening Post: "This is the first time women have been certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as inspectors or examiners for the Department of Street Cleaning."

When the list was handed to Commissioner Fetherston and he learned that five women had been certified for the positions, he declared nothing suited him better.

"Women are the only persons who know the right way to clean house," said the commissioner, "and New York City is nothing more than a large, private house. With the aid of natural housecleaners I'm certain New York will in the future get a good cleaning."

The certified inspectors are Elma C. Cray, Eva Walzer, Eileen O. Rossa, Anna Murphy, and Helen M. McNamara. Their salary will be $1,200 a year.

The school board of Philadelphia suspended one of its rules this week in arder that it might approve the appointment of a married woman teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Pendelberry.

GARRETT BEQUEST MUST BE DIVIDED

Will Decided in Favor of Brothers and Donor's Wishes Are Set Aside in Part

The right of Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore to will as she chose the property left her by her father, was denied by the judge of the Circuit Court on Jan. 7th. By this will, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Dean of Bryn Mawr College, was to receive all of Miss Garrett's immense fortune with no restrictions.

Miss Garrett and Miss Thomas were both believers in equal franchise—had long worked side by side for the higher education of women and for their political freedom. Miss Garrett was one of the three founders of the Bryn Mawr School for Girls in Baltimore. She also gave $300,000 to make it possible to admit women on equal terms with men to the John Hopkins Medical School. The recent court decision against the legality of Miss Garrett's will, shears off two-thirds of the fortune Miss Thomas was supposed to have at her disposal for the carrying on of Miss Garrett's projects. This decision, given by Judge Dobler, is to the effect that Miss Garrett had a right to dispose of only one-third of the property and a like amount goes to each of her brothers.

BALLOT HARMFUL BUT TOIL IS GOOD

New Champion of Woman's Place is Home Overworks Girls in His Factories

"The ballot," says A. D. Schellhammer of Kansas City, "would unsex women," and the Buffalo Evening News replies: "For fear you won't seem to remember Mr. Schellhammer we will explain: Mr. Schellhammer operates a large factory in Kansas City, and another in St. Louis, for the manufacture of electrical equipment. We have journeyed through Mr. Schellhammer's plant and there saw many wonderful things; we saw women operating drill presses, young girls running lathes and turning rubber for electric switches; we saw even younger girls operating "tumblers" for cleaning copper castings. Another incident may serve to sharpen your memory of Mr. Schellhammer; he was indicted for violation of the labor laws for working women more than the prescribed hours. Mr. Schellhammer is one of the leading heroes in the matter of preventing the unsexing of women."

Many women have been appointed delegates by Governors of the various States and representatives of municipalities to the National Conference on Immigration which will be held in Philadelphia, Jan. 19 to 21. The Governor of Kansas has asked that seventeen women be invited among the representatives from his State.

Ever since I can remember I have always believed that a woman should have the same right as a man to the ballot. The United States has demonstrated the value and the success of equal suffrage in 12 States. It will surely spread to cover them all. It is not possible to dam up any current that is strong and right. —Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

SHOULD OHIO MEN LOSE THEIR VOTE?

Manhood Suffrage Failed to Prevent Ohio Riots Same As in Colorado

Has anybody told the anti-suffragists that in Youngstown, Ohio, where women have only school suffrage, "anarchy reigned" on Jan. 7, 1916? According to Colonel John Irish, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Mrs. Arthur Dodge and others, similar conditions in Colorado were due to woman suffrage, and only to woman suffrage. "The shame of Colorado," "the complete breakdown of its government," its "industrial unrest" (as anti orators dramatically represent these things) were all produced by the fact that women have voted a score of years in that State. Men have voted for about one hundred years in Ohio, and yet the newspapers of Jan. 8 reported that "the Youngstown and county authorities threw up their hands at 10 o'clock, admitting that they could not cope with the situation." "The police, being hopelessly outnumbered, made no effort to control the mobs." "Neither city police nor scores of deputy sheriffs, hastily sworn in for duty, were able to hold the mob at bay."

Will not Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio awaken the anti-suffragists to a frank acknowledgment that industrial riots cannot in honesty be laid at the door of voting women?

LAST LAUGHS

Extract from a sentimental letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's Grand Canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before!"—Scraps.

Joy Rider (stopped by rural constable—"Haven't we got any rights left in this country? Doesn't the constitution guarantee us life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?"

Constable—"It don't guarantee no man the pursuit of happiness at 90 miles an hour."—Judge.

Photographer's Assistant:—"Mr. Van Perkins complains that his portraits don't look like him."

Photographer:—"Complain, does he? He ought to be grateful."

Doctor:—"I hope your husband followed my prescription?"

Mrs. Chubbs:—"No, indeed! If he had he would have broken his neck."

Doctor:—"Broken his neck?"

Mrs. Chubbs:—"Yes; he threw it out of the fourth-story window."—Stray Stories.

"What's the matter, Adolphus? Why, you look nervous and you can't keep still."

"You notice it, do you? Fine! Fine! I'm smoking a hundred cigarettes a day, and drinking about twenty cups of strong coffee, not to mention all the other things."

"But what's the idea?"

"Don't interrupt me, old fellow. I'm just on the verge of inventing a new dance."—Life.

"What is an anecdote, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"A short, funny tale," answered the little fellow.

"That's right," said the teacher.

"Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word."

Johnny hestitated a moment and then wrote this: "A rabbit has four legs and one anecdote."—Sunshine Bulletin.

An old lady at the market asked the time, saying that the clock had stopped. "Stopped?" asked the other. "So it is, and my clock at home is stopped too. There must be a hepidemic among clocks now." "Hepidemic, indeed!" came the response. "You ought to come to my home, Mrs. B., an' then you might talk about hepidemics." "What? Is your clocks stopped as well?" "Rather!" was the grim reply. "I've a watch, three sons, two clocks, an' t'owd man all doing nowt! Hepidemic, indeed!"—Spare Moments.

Miss Estella B. Chubbic of Canonburg, Pa., has been appointed deputy sheriff. The appointment was made by Sheriff Frank B. Wickersham, who presented her with a handsome pair of nickleplated handcuffs, saying he hoped she would never have to use them.

A representative test, calculated to show the average student's knowledge of contemporary history was taken last week among the women of Barnard College and the men of Bowdoin College and New York University. The women came out of the test with a percentage of 74.5, as compared with the record of 58 per cent. for the men.

Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, an architect whose offices are in the Vanity Fair Building on West 40th street, New York, ha sbeen given the contract as architect of a sixteen-story on Park avenue.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 4 — SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

SENATORS TELL WHY FILIPINOS NEED VOTE

Put Themselves on Record Regarding Qualifications for Ballot and Necessity for Democracy—Same Rules Should Apply to Women

The United States Senate has for three weeks been considering the bill to extend a greater power of self-government to the men of the Philippine Islands. Senator after senator who voted against giving self-government to the women of this country during the last session of Congress spoke in favor of the measure, and there seems little question that it will pass. The Congressional Record reads ilke a text-book on the value of democracy and the unquestioned principles of liberty, equality and fraternity.

Significant throughout the debate was the stand taken by the various members with regard to the qualifications for extending suffrage.

Senator Hitchcock declared that "there are 500,000 Filipino children going to public schools, learning English, prosecuting the studies that will make them better citizens," and that the Filipinos are peaceful people.

"It is as safe to travel from one end of the archipelago to the other as it is to cross the State of Iowa," he said.

It was pointed out that the Filipinos were "of a submissive character, not revolutionary in their tendencies, and consequently more capable of maintaining government."

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who voted against a woman suffrage amendment in the last Congress, made a speech replete with arguments for democracy.

"The Senator from South Dakota says that the Filipinos have now 'a measureable amount of self-government' or 'a measureable power of self-government,'" he said. "Yes; it is 'measurable' and it is measured, and, what is worse, is that it is 'measured' by the other fellow. You say that the Filipinos have got to 'demonstrate' that they are 'capable of self-government.' How can a child demonstrate a sum in arithmetic or in algebra as long as the professor keeps working it?

"But you say to me, 'The Filipinos are better off under the American Government than they would be under their own government—materially better off, financially better off, industrially better off.' Grant it; it is absolutely true; but I was not elected, and you were not elected, as a representative of the Filipino people. In the first place, I know that the Filipino will be happier even with bad government of his own than he will be with good government of mine and yours."

Giving the ballot to Filipinos, it was pointed out, would not diminish our trade with them. Moreover, the percentage of illiteracy among the inhabitants of the islands is only 55.5, and they are in the main a temperate people.

"Sir, the one thing above all others for which we and all human beings yearn, compared to which all gifts and favors are as nothing and contrasted with which great wrongs seem light and trivial, is liberty," said Mr. Shafroth, who is consistently also in favor of woman suffrage. To the point that there has been some agitation in the islands for independence, Mr. Shafroth replied: "Agitation in a righteous cause is the highest form of patriotism."

(Continued on Page 26)

What About Women?

Filipino children go to school in large numbers. So do American girls.

Filipinos are a temperate people. So are American women.

The percentage of illiteracy among Filipinos is only 55.5. It is much less than that among American women.

The men of the Philippines are not revolutionary in character. Neither are American women.

Independence will instill into the Filipinos an ambition to work out their own destiny. Would it not work in the same way among the women of this country?

Political liberty should be given to Philippine men in spite of the fact that they are to a large extent polygamous and that their marraige institution, controlled by men, is a farce. Should it not be extended to the women of the United States, who abhor polygamy and whose morals in the aggregate are unquestionable?

All peoples thrive with liberty. Can this maxim not be applied to women?

If the United States Congress enfranchises Filipinos, can it not also give the ballot to the women of the United States?

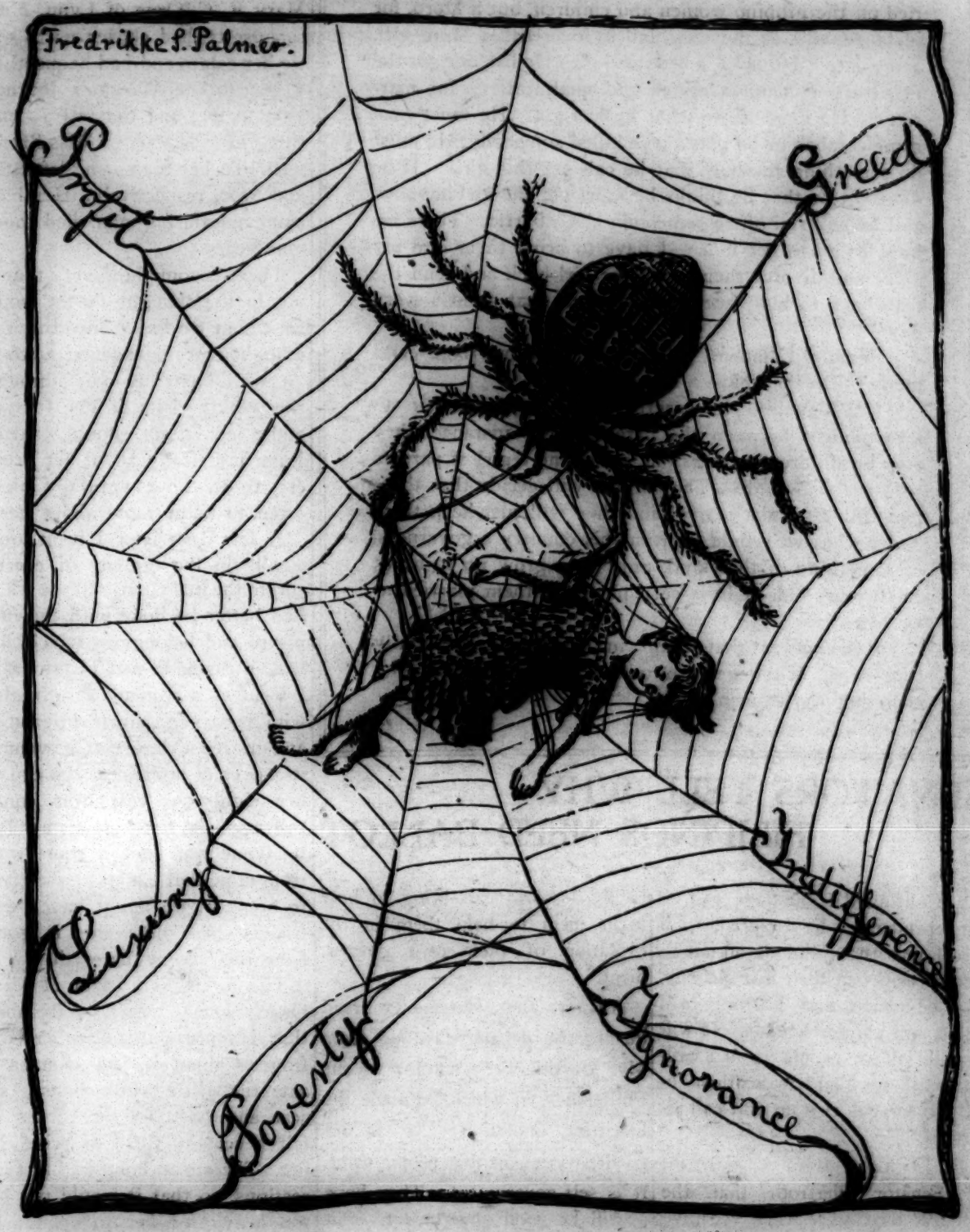
PREMIER PLEDGES FULL EQUALITY

Manitoba Women Not to Be Given Half-Way Measure, Says Norris

Premier Norris of Manitoba and his cabinet have promised that the government will draw their suffrage bill for "full equality with man." A bill giving women the vote but excluding them from membership in Parliament had been prepared by leaders in the House.

A delegation from the Manitoba Political Equality League immediately interviewed the Premier, who agreed that the measure should not be an incomplete one.

Child Labor.



What are you going to do about it?

NATION AROUSED ON CHILD LABOR

Bill Before Congress Will Be Helped by Meetings Over Country Tomorrow

Child Labor Day will be observed on January 23 by more than 4,500 schools, church organizations, and women's clubs, according to a statement from the National Child Labor Committee.

"It is fortunate for us that Child Labor Day falls in January," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee, "because it is going to be a big factor in the passage of the Federal Child Labor Bill now before Congress. We are asking all who are observing the day to emphasize the need for action in behalf of the bill, and the result should be an overwhelming demand for its enactment.

"The bill will not pass the House this year as easily as it did last year, because our opponents were not awake then. The only opposition to the bill came from cotton manufacturers, and

(Continued on Page 26)

National Association Starts Lively Campaign

Four Groups Known as Congressional Campaign Corps Will Canvass Entire Country for Full Franchise—Women Asked to Give Solid Backing

A thorough-going, concentrated campaign of congressional work has been announced by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of Pennsylvania will be in charge of the campaign in Washington, and four groups of speakers have been appointed, to be known as the Congressional Campaign Corps, who will canvass the entire United States in the interest of the amendment. There will be a group of brilliant Southern women, who will speak in fourteen Southern States; women residents of seventeen of the Middle West States will work in that part of the country, others will be in charge of the work in the Pacific Coast States, and there will be another group in the East.

The women everywhere will be asked to give a solid backing to the demand to Congress for a submission of the amendment, and with the slogan: "Suffrage First," the women will work to bring a tremendous pressure on each and every Congressman.

The New York Times says: "It is to be the biggest campaign the National has ever waged, and Mrs. Catt at headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, said yesterday that there had never been a better chance of success than at the present time."

In the new World Almanac for 1916 woman suffrage occupies two pages of fine print lacking 8 lines. In the 1915 Almanac it occupied just about half this space. The Almanac for the current year records 40 dates during 1915 marking as many important suffrage events.

Marriage in the Philippines

The United States Congress is proposing to extend the powers of self-government among the men of the Philippines. Nothing is said in the measure about the women of the islands. The following testimony was brought out during the committee hearing, when Col. Young, of the U. S. Army, was on the stand:

Senator Lippitt. "You spoke a while ago of the fights between the Moros and Filipinos; that the Moros would carry off the women and children occasionally."

Col. Young. "I did not mean to say that they carried off the Filipino women and children, but a Moro, for instance, will, as they say, fall in love with a Moro girl, some dato's daughter, a beautiful girl. He has not got the necessary recommendations and qualifications for marriage. He must show what he has got. He must own some carabao or he must have killed somebody. He must do something to show that he can get this girl. If he does not do that he thinks he must get the girl anyhow, and he will run off to somebody else's barrio. There we have to go to get him. I have to bring them into my office and divorce them, send the girl back and send the man back to his place. I used to do that almost every day."

Senator Camden. "What is their marriage ceremony? Do they have a real ceremony?

Col. Young. "Not exactly; nothing special. It is an arrangement between the parents. For instance, they may be children 12 years old, a boy and a girl of parents who are well to do. The parents will decide that these two children must marry, and they will just keep them under what we would term in this country a governess, or something of that kind, until they grow up to be 15 or 16 years old. I have seen plenty of them married at 15 years."

It is apparent that women in these islands are vitally concerned. If the men are to have self-government, why shouldn't the women?

A LEGACY FOR SUFFRAGE

By Agnes E. Ryan

WORKING in The Woman's Journal office is, in some ways, like living in a fairy story. One never knows what is going to happen next.

A few days ago a man came to the office to see Miss Blackwell and me in regard to a will in which he and both of us were named as executors. We learned that one of our subscribers, Mrs. Mary E. C. Orne of Lynn, Massachusetts, had chosen us to settle her estate and had bequeathed $4,000 to the Woman's Journal, $500 to me, and the rest (something over $1,000) to Miss Blackwell. To her nieces she left $100 and $200, respectively. Her husband, a seafaring man, died about nine years ago.

There is something very touching in the thought that a woman whom we knew only through a slight corresspondence, a woman who knew us only through the weekly visits of The Journal and a few letters, should want to leave practically all of her property to us. I was naturally interested to know more about her.

A few days later I went, outwardly in the capacity of executor, to the little house to see what had better be done with the furniture and belongings which she had entrusted to us. In my heart I went as a woman, a suffragist who was very much interested and moved. Here was a woman whose chief interest at the end of her eighty-one years was equal suffrage; she lived alone; her little home was such a short way from mine that I might have gone to see her; we might have been friends—and now she is gone from the face of the earth.

The forenoon I spent at Mrs. Orne's house was so refreshing that I venture to tell other suffragists about it. As soon as I saw the little white house, so neat and trim, on the corner, I felt a certain thrill of pride in her. The storm door was in two sections, so that it would not be too heavy for her to open and close it. When the outer door was opened I noticed at once the tidy little braided mat in the hall. It was simple, but so cosy-looking and so neat.

Then I went into the four rooms, the closets, the pantry and the cellar. Everything was as neat as a pin. I shall never forget that cellar. It made me proud of that woman I had never seen. It was so clean, so orderly, so well planned. There were double windows and screens and curtains; there was a small furnace, a range, two bins full of coal, a chair, a broom and dustpan, and about a cord of wood piled up so compactly and neatly that it made one pause. The woman's character, even at 81, stood out in that little cellar "fair as a star when only one is shining in the sky."

In the rest of the house there was an organ, two small bookcases full of books, chairs, tables, stoves, a few dishes, a little silver, a bed, a haircloth sofa. She had all of the necessities of life, but everything was as simple as if she had been one of the first disciples of the simple life.

Mrs. Orne was known to her neighbors as a refined, well-read woman. Her books include several Bibles, books on history, grammar, English literature, geography, and I remember a copy of Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and of "Ben Hur," by Lewis Wallace. Her album interests me perhaps more than anything I have yet found among her possessions. Besides a group of portraits which I took to be those of relatives and friends, I found photographs of John Greenleaf Whittier, George William Curtis, Abraham Lincoln and Lucy Stone. How eloquently they speak for the woman, and her ideals and interests!

Mrs. Orne died suddenly. So far as is known she was not ill at all. On the last day of the old year she was seen at the window of her living room when one of her neighbors, Mr. Fred H. Vickary, passed and waved to her. Mr. Vickary, by the way, was the third executor named by Mrs. Orne. On New Year's day he noticed that her curtains were not raised, and a little later it was found that she had gone to her "Lang Hame," as the Scotch writer puts it. And yet there were all of her things in such order!

In many neat, well-covered cardboard boxes were hundreds and hundreds of clippings—proof of her great interest in life and particularly in the women's movement.

It is wonderful to be connected with a movement so vital that it keeps people young at eighty. The first clipping I found neatly folded away was an editorial by "Uncle Dudley" in the Boston Globe of last year. The title is something like this: "Should a Man Take a Woman's Name Away When He Marries Her?" I read it through and found such a store of information about marriage customs in various countries that I would like to publish it in the Woman's Journal.

expect to go over her clippings carefully, and I shall probably find some that are rare and valuable. Among her papers was found a letter from Miss Alice Stone Blackwell written several years ago on a train to Cincinnati.

It is good to have as the organ of our movement a paper that means so much to women as The Woman's Journal evidently meant to this quiet, lonely woman of four-score years. Our records do not show when her subscription began. Her name was on the books when I came to The Journal in 1910, and her subscription is paid to January, 1917. The paper was vital to her. She read it every week. And when it came to making her will several years ago she bequeathed practically all she had to The Journal and to those who she knew were vitally interested in the paper. Her tribute is eloquent.

SENATORS TELL WHY FILIPINOS NEED BALLOT

(Continued from page 25.)

"Independence," he declared, "will instill into the Filipinos an ambition to work out their own destiny, and education and learning will attain still greater heights. It will grapple those people to us with hooks of steel and make them in all future ages rise up and call us blessed."

It developed from a statement by Senator Shafroth that the Filipino men were very sensitive about the words "fit for self-government," which had previously been in the preamble. They felt that they were already "fit", and the words were changed.

It was brought out during the debate that the original bill, which had forever prohibited polygamous marriages, had been changed, owing to pressure brought upon the committee. The new bill forbids contracting of such marriages in the future, but does not in any way interfere with those already contracted. The Senate was put in the position of practically recognizing polygamy, as it exists at present among about 440,000 Filipinos, but it did not seem to object very strenuously to that fact. It was feared that the men of the Philippines would cause bloodshed, if the practise was disturbed, and accordingly this custom, especially abhorrent to women, was allowed to pass.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, who voted against the suffrage amendment in the last Congress, made this statement with regard to the Filipinos: "I do not believe that there ever was a man good enough to govern another man without that man's consent, and I believe that these people ought to be given the right to work out their own salvation, with all the moral influence that the civilized world can bring to bear upon them to help them in the evolution of their own government."

Among the statements read during the debate was one from Mr. Martin, vice-governor of the Philippines, in which he made the following quotation: "It is not good government that people want. It is self-government. They hope it will be good government. But whether it is good government or not, they want self-government."

"That is the germ that is in the Filipino people," said Mr. Kenyon of Iowa. "If that is only in 2 or 3 per cent. of the people, as we have heard stated here, and 90 or 98 per cent. are against that freedom, there was not anything before our committee to show it."

"We admit they must learn the trade of self-government," said Senator McLean of Connecticut, who declared that he would vote for the bill, although he did not take this attitude with regard to woman suffrage in the last Congress.

Said Mr. Thompson: "No man or set of men has a right to take from us any of these inalienable rights prescribed in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. Demanding these rights ourselves, we ought to be willing to treat others in exactly the same way and recognize their rights to those things which we declare to be sacred to us. The Filipino people did not consent that we govern them; and now, wanting independence for themselves, this great principle of liberty which is so dear to the people of this country ought to be extended to them without further controversy, even if there were no other reasons demanding that it be done."

Senator Lippitt of Rhode Island, although opposed to the measure as a whole, declared that he was "quite in sympathy with the purpose in this bill of extending the franchise to a larger number." Mr. Lippitt recently told a delegation of Rhode Island women that he did not think woman suffrage should be extended at this time.

"This word, 'independence,'" will be an inspiration to the people," said Mr. Colt of Rhode Island, who is non-committal on the question of independence for American women.

Mr. Chilton of West Virginia, suffragist, pointed out that "all the reasons which Senators have given today why we should not do the noble, the generous, and the fair thing with the Filipinos now were offered in 1774 and 1775 as reasons why England should not extend to us the God-given right of self-government," and he might have added that the same arguments are used today against self-government of women.

The Senate continued its discussion of the bill this week and a vote was expected the latter part of the week. It is difficult to see how a Senator who goes on record for enfranchisement of Filipinos can oppose giving political freedom to the women of this country.

NATION AROUSED ON CHILD LABOR

(Continued from page 25.)

only three of them appeared at the hearings. This year advice from Washington indicates that there is to be concerted action on the part of the cotton mill interests, and attempts to block the bill have already been made. This means that we shall need the help of every individual who believes that the bill should be passed, because only by convincing the House and the Senate that public opinion is not with the cotton mill lobby can the enactment of the bill be secured. We hope that Child Labor Day will bring us many new friends, who will not rest until the Keating-Owen Federal Child Labor Bill becomes a law."

The bill has already been favorably reported to the House.

The big worth-while battles that have been won in Colorado against the powers of privileges have been due in large measure to the woman voters.—Judge Ben Lindsey.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Woman's Peace Party again passed a resolution asking for equal suffrage at its recent convention in Washington.

The National Council of Women in Washington on Jan. 14 elected Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis as president, Mrs. John Hays Hammond as vice-president, and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett as treasurer.

Mrs. Edith Woodman Burroughs, a sculptor and suffragist, died at her home in Flushing, L. I., Jan. 6.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Bar Association in Toronto, Canada, on Jan. 11, the Committee on Law Reform recommended this innovation among its other reforms: "Women should be entitled to vote at elections for the Provincial Assembly and the Dominion House." Sir James Atkins is president of the Canadian Bar Association.

THE IOWA CAMPAIGN

The members of the board of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association were honor guests at an elaborate luncheon given recently by Mrs. George W. Clarke, wife of the governor of Iowa. Both Governor and Mrs. Clarke are firm friends of the suffrage cause and through their influence have done much to aid the movement in Iowa. Mrs. Clarke edited the Home and Children department of the special suffrage edition of the Register and Leader last spring, and in many ways has shown her loyalty to the cause.

The suffragists of Iowa have been particularly fortunate in having among their supporters men and women who are leaders in the State, men and women who stand for the best things in their communities. Secretary of State W. S. Allen, when he received the suffrage envoys from the West, said that Iowa would go for equal suffrage by 20,000 majority.

It was stated in the Iowa notes several weeks ago that Bishop Dowling, of the Des Moines diocese of the Catholic Church, had given strong endorsement to the suffrage movement even to the extent of speaking in behalf of the cause. Recently a committee waited upon Archbishop Keane, of Dubuque, to ascertain his attitude toward suffrage. The archbishop said that he was not against suffrage. When asked by the committee whether or not the Catholic Church, as has often been said, was opposed to suffrage, the archbishop said: "The church has no attitude on the question whatever. Some of the bishops and archbishops oppose it, while others favor it. It is simply a personal matter with them."

The two-day conference of the State suffrage board and the organizers, held last week, was a session of unusual importance. The campaign plans and methods of organization were discussed in detail and the whole situation thoroughly canvassed.

The organizers were appointed to the following districts: Mrs. Helen B. McDowell, first district; Miss Mabel Lodge, second; Miss Helen M. Eacker, third; Mrs. Elsie V. Benedict, fourth; Miss Edith Rettig, fifth; Miss Alice B. Curtis, sixth; seventh district, not yet appointed; Miss Grace Ballard, eighth; Miss Florence Leech, ninth; Mrs. J. G. Grundy, tenth; Mrs. Maude McCreery, eleventh.

A social touch was given the second day of the conference, the session being held at Roadside Settlement, the home of the State president, Miss Flora Dunlap, who is head resident at the settlement.

Immediately following the conference the organizers left for their respective fields, stopping only long enough to fill calls for talks before several of the clubs and societies.

Mrs. McCreery addressed Unity Circle, one of the prominent Des Moines clubs. Mrs. Fred Hunter, president of the circle, is an ardent suffragist and is doing very effective work for the cause.

Miss Curtis addressed the students at Des Moines College and also the Polk County conference.

Mrs. Benedict addressed the Farmers' Institute at Oskaloosa the day following the conference and also organized a large suffrage club at Penn College. Mrs. Benedict made four talks that day. Later in the week she spoke before the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association.

Miss Dunlap will address the Farmers' Institute at Iowa City, Jan. 27, and will fill other dates as her time will permit. With a campaign on in full force the president is finding each day crowded to the limit.

Mrs. Homer A. Miller, State board member, gave an address yesterday at Oelwein before the Progress Club, it being a special guest day of the club. Mrs. Miller, as the chairman of the legislative committee of the State Federated Clubs of Iowa, has done much to bring suffrage into each district club meeting. Mrs. Miller is also chairman of the past presidents' committee of the State Federation which gave as the chief work before the club women of today the promoting of the suffrage work.

Miss Elizabeth Perkins will address the Farmers' Institute at Inwood, Jan. 27, and on Jan. 28 will give an address at Rock Valley. Sheldon and Rock Rapids are other towns that are asking for an address by Miss Perkins. The first week in February Miss Perkins will speak at Spencer. At Sioux City, which was formerly Miss Perkins' home, she recently gave several addresses and talks and did much to promote the suffrage cause in that place.

Much interest has been evinced in the return of Mrs. J. G. Grundy to Iowa to aid in the campaign. Mrs. Grundy is well known through Iowa for her leadership in club life.

Mrs. Jansen Haines, member of the State board, has been making a number of talks before large mothers' organizations. As the mother of four charming boys, Mrs. Haines is well qualified to speak on suffrage from the mother's view point.

An art poster contest has been launched in Iowa. A prize of $50 has been offered for the most artistic State suffrage poster. All posters should be mailed in flat form to the chairman of the committee, Mrs. R. H. Delmege, 1615 Arlington avenue, Des Moines. All posters must be mailed flat and must be in the hands of the chairman by 6 p. m., March 4. They must be 15 by 27 inches and in colors. The suffrage color, yellow, must be incorporated in the color scheme. This contest is open to all residents of Iowa. A special invitation to compete will be sent to the students in the art schools and the art departments of the colleges over the State.

The judges in the contest are Jay N. Darling, cartoonist of the Register and Leader, chairman; Mrs. Gardner Cowles, member of the art advisory board of the Women's Club; Lafayette Young, Sr., editor of the Des Moines Capital; William Hale, editor of the Des Moines News; and J. S. Carpenter, art connoisseur.

SUPREME COURT TO DECIDE RIGHT

Question of Women's Voting for Presidential Convention Delegates in Illinois Raised.

It is possible that the special session of the Illinois Legislature, called by Gov. Dunne, may take action on women's voting for delegates to the national presidential convention, and Mrs. H. M. Brown and Mrs. J. W. McGraw are at Springfield in the interests of the suffrage law.

The right of women to vote for presidential convention delegates will be tested in the courts before the April elections. Judge Scully's decision announced in the papers was not officially handed down. In case it is handed down test cases will be entered immediately. If the decision favors the women, some one, backed probably by the "interests," as a taxpayer will file a suit enjoining the election board from allowing women to vote. If the decision is adverse suffrage leaders will enter a writ of mandamus to enforce the board to allow the women to vote. In either case the suit will come into the Supreme Court and decision be made there.

HOW IDAHO WOMEN HELP

By Mrs. J. G. Green

Suffrage is just now receiving a closer degree of attention from the Boise Chapter of the National Council of Women Voters than it has yet been accorded by this strong non-partisan organization. The movements of the women at Washington are being anxiously watched and thoughtfully discussed. The position of woman everywhere is being studied. Letters of recognition are sent each month to women all over the world who have performed particularly worthy acts or distinguished themselves by long and thankless attention to duty. One reply recently came from Japan. The Council invites many distinguished speakers to address it, and among those who have been heard are Senator Borah, Senator Brady, ex-Gov. Hawley and others.

Many men attend the meetings, and an open forum is conducted, wherein any one may speak. The officers and members are from all the political parties. Some of them—the majority—believe in the methods used in securing the ballot as practiced by the older suffrage organizations, while others have become disciples of the Congressional Union.

As voters, we of the Council of Women Voters of Idaho are vitally interested in everything pertaining to suffrage, and it was with pride and pleasure that I responded to a request from the president of the Boise Chapter, Miss Pearl Tyer, to present to the women of the Council at its meeting on Jan. 3 the name and something of the life of that wonderful woman who has recently become the president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. I took occasion also to refer to her visit to Idaho, made nearly 20 years ago, and her earnest efforts at that time to secure suffrage for Idaho women. Little did we know of the future benefit this was to be to us as women; but much did this wise woman see ahead for us, and earnestly did she proceed to pave the way for our enfranchisement.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw is another grand character loved by the women of Idaho.

The Council is beginning to concern itself very strongly with the plans of the coming Legislature, and it is probable that two or more members may be sent to the law-making body as legislators. Idaho has had no woman member in either house since 1912, when Mrs. D. W. McFadden served to the entire satisfaction of everyone.

A question of the greatest importance to the State, especially in view of the future, when there will be little land left for parks for the use of coming generations, is beginning to agitate the Council. This is the recently developed hostility to the Idaho clubwomen's bill creating a great national park or playground in the beautiful mountain area of the Sawtooth Range of Idaho. The clubwomen have been working for this bill for several years, and it is not likely that they will allow Idaho's proposed national park to be desecrated by having it turned into a sheep range while they have the power by vote to preserve its beauty intact for a recreation center for human beings.

The Boise Chapter of the Council of Women Voters has celebrated the birthday of Susan B. Anthony each year since its organization, and is planning already for the day this year.

HIGH WATER WAGES ONLY AVERAGE FROM $350-$500

Government Investigation Shows Hard Conditions of Life and Work Among Factory Women of Massachusetts

Fifty thousand women in Massachusetts work in shoe factories, more than in any other kind of factories except those of the textile industries. "The effect on the shoes seems to be good," says the Springfield Republican, "for certainly no shoe-box need ever be ashamed to be marked Made in Massachusetts; the effect on the women is not so clear, though surely quite as important. It is the effect on the women that is reported in a careful study just issued at Washington by the United States bureau of labor statistics. The report is based on investigations made in 1911 and 1912 by three fellows of the department of research of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston. Their material was compiled and edited by Lila Ver Planck North, and the whole work was carried on under the direction of Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury, who has since left Boston to take the new Carola Woerschoeffer chair at Bryn Mawr.

"One of the worst things about working in a shoe factory, these women found, is that the workers don't work enough. Not that they loaf at their tasks, and not that the 54 hours allowed by State law is not quite a plenty for labor of this kind. But the shoe worker, unless she is one of the very lucky ones, finds that her year consists of much less than 50 weeks; now she works and now she doesn't. Idleness for her has dangers rather more pressing than those the good old hymn writer had in mind, and when pay envelopes are very thin and very light, a week with no envelope at all means something worse than just drawing out the principal.

"Even when she has a job the shoe worker never knows what she is going to earn. One week she may get $11 and the next week $12, and just as she decides to take a chance and move into that room with an outside window along comes a string of lean weeks at $7 and $8 and $4. Family budgets are a favorite song with those who tell us how to be thrifty though poor. Divide up your income, they urge; so much for rent, so much for food, so much for clothes, and never spend more than the sum you fixed on. Now what kind of weekly budget would fit a weekly "income" that is sometimes $7, sometimes $14, and sometimes nothing at all?

"Some women, in spite of the eccentric habits of the shoe business, do manage to keep at work through the year. The government's investigators made a study of the wages of such women in three large shoe cities in the eastern part of Massachusetts. The middle group, those who were neither the worst paid nor the best paid, a group that included about 44 per cent. of those who had steady work, made in a year more than $350 but less than $500.

"'The fact disclosed by this investigation in regard to the annual income of this class cannot fail to cause grave concern,' says the report, "'when it is considered that it represents the high-water mark of earnings for factory women. Measured by a scale of expenditure frugally correspondent to their standards, the income of those wholly dependent on the factory varies from an amount barely sufficient to one so inadequate that the earnings must be considered supplementary, not sustaining.'"

Great numbers of voting women of the West are anxiously watching to see what this Congress will do with its power over the destinies of American women as self-governing citizens.—Sara Bard Field.

The effect of woman suffrage will be good upon the home, politics, morals and religion. For women have the moral end of it, and if it is not clear that that is what we need just now, nothing is.—Jacob A. Riis.

More women vote in the better districts than in the slums, and the proportion of refined and intelligent voters to the ignorant and depraved is larger among women than among men.—Gen. Irving Hale (of Denver).

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL
AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
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CHILD LABOR DAY

Dr. Stephen S. Wise has pointed out that every exploiter of child labor is opposed to votes for women. When the National Child Labor bill came up in the last Congress, not one Senator or Representative from a suffrage State voted against it. In each House, the member who has introduced the bill is a strong friend of equal rights for women. Every year, a growing number of the sermons preached upon Child Labor Day contain a reminder that there is nothing which the oppressors of the children dread so much as they do the ballot in the hands of women.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND BOMBS

Among the many examples of courage shown by women during this war, one of the most remarkable was displayed by the Armenian women of Van.

At a meeting of the Congregational Club in New York City a few days ago, Dr. Usher, an American medical missionary, gave a graphic account of the siege of the Armenian quarter of that city by the Turks, of which he was an eye-witness.

From a height, the Turks dropped 350-pound bombs upon the roofs of the Armenian houses. The first one did frightful damage. But, as soon as the Armenian women understood the nature of the bombs, every woman kept a watch out, and had a pail of water standing ready; and the moment a bomb dropped, the nearest woman ran and poured her pail of water upon the burning fuse, before it had time to set the bomb off. Then the men took the powder from the bomb and used it to defend themselves and their families.

Child labor and other evils have long been doing frightful damage to the human race. Now that women are learning the true nature of these evils and how they may be checked, a large and growing number of women are striving to put out the fire, and are working for the ballot as one means to that end.

Israel Zangwill says that a man who opposes equal suffrage "may have rounded Seraglio Point, but he has not yet doubled Cape Turk." A remnant of the Oriental idea about women still lingers in his mind. If we are Christians, let us put away Turkish thoughts!

A. S. B.

UPHELD LAW AND ORDER

We conclude this week our review of "The Case against Woman Suffrage." Mr. Conroy declared that jury service by women was "almost unthinkable." We pointed out that women had been doing jury service for many years, and that they make good jurors. There is ample testimony to that effect, in addition to what we gave last week.

Women as jurors have shown no lack either of courage or of conscientiousness. They served on juries in Washington from 1884 to 1887, during the three years when they had suffrage there in the territorial days. The Chief Justice of Washington at that time was the Hon. Roger S. Greene, a cousin of the late U. S. Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts. He was a man of high character, famous throughout the Northwest for his resolute and courageous resistance to lynch law. In his charge to one of those early grand juries he said:

"I have now held twelve terms of court in which women have served as grand and petit jurors, and it is certainly a fact beyond dispute that no other twelve terms so salutary for restraint of crime have ever been held in this Territory. For fifteen years I have been trying to do what a judge ought, but have never till the last six months felt underneath and around me, in the degree that every judge has a right to feel it, the upbuoying might of the people, in the line of full and resolute enforcement of the law." (The Case of Washington, page 2).

Chief Justice Howe of Wyoming bore like testimony to the work of the women jurors in the early territorial days. Edward and Mary Theiss published in the Pictorial Review for October, 1911, an account of their investigations into the history and results of equal suffrage in Wyoming. They described the lawlessness that prevailed before women had the ballot. Shooting affrays, gambling and all sorts of disorder were rampant, and juries would not convict. "Very soon after the inception of equal suffrage a grand jury was chosen in Laramie consisting of men and women. Then something happened the like of which had never happened before. Every known law-breaker in the county was indicted. The news of this jury activity leaked out almost as soon as it began. Offenders against the law fled away by the score. A period of law enforcement, with its attendant orderliness was started. Petit juries as well as grand juries were composed in part of women. This was the acid test for them, and they stood it perfectly. They put sentiment aside, and judged matters from a purely legal standpoint. This sort of thing put fear into the hearts of the vicious."

CALIFORNIA'S EXPERIENCE

About the same time California had its first jury composed wholly of women. It served in the town of Watts. "Not a woman tried to escape duty," said the papers; and the accused—an editor who had been opposed to suffrage—declared himself a convert after the trial.

The first mixed jury in San Diego, Cal., consisted of nine men and three women. The San Diego Sun said after the court had adjourned: "San Diego's first mixed jury is considered to have been a pronounced success. That the women made as good jurors as the men is not denied.'" Mr. Putnam Field, who served on that jury, published in the Springfield Republican of Nov. 25, 1911, a letter telling how intelligently and sensibly the women took part. He said in conclusion:

"At the recent election I voted against the women being made voters, but from my experience I am convinced that they made better and more desirable jurors than the average man."

A PLUCKY WOMAN

The Western Woman Voter of Seattle reported a recent instance of a woman's courage in dealing with a big corporation. It says:

"In cases involving prominent persons there has been no hesitancy in accepting women on the jury. In one notable case in Bellingham an attempt was made to convict a fish-trap company of violation of the law in the use of their traps. This is a serious offense, tending to destroy the fish industry; but though many actions have been brought through many years, no convictions have been made. Recently a mixed jury disagreed on the first ballot, most of the men voting for acquittal. But there was a woman on that jury who began to argue the case, and after seven hours she brought them over to her way of thinking, and for the first time in the history of the Puget Sound fish industry a really important conviction was secured. Whatcom county is jubilant."

The wife of Professor Henderson of the Idaho State University told the editor of The Woman's Journal that when the first mixed jury served in that State the newspapers sent reporters with cameras in the hope of something sensational, but the reporters went away in disgust because the proceedings were so absolutely tame.

UNSAVORY TESTIMONY

Mr. Conroy suggests that women in certain cases would have to listen to indecent testimony. Some women have to hear it at any rate—the woman who is plaintiff or defendant, and often women who are witnesses, or who are lawyers. It would be no worse for a few more women to hear it from the jury box.

Mr. Conroy also suggests that they would have to discuss it all night, locked up with strange men. There is not a case of this kind on record. When a mixed jury has to stay out over night the men and women are always locked up separately. American men do not lose all their common sense and decency because they have trusted their mothers and sisters with the ballot.

Not only in our own Western States, but in Norway, women have been serving on juries for years, and there has not been a single complaint on this score. On the other hand, there is ample testimony that women's presence has a good influence. G. M. Farley writes in the New York Independent:

"The woman juror has improved the atmosphere of the courts. There is less coarse comment and a new nicety of discrimination in language about the halls of justice. The corridors and court rooms have taken on a new aspect. Groups of the women, unemployed for the moment, sit chatting, embroidering or knitting, generally attended by women bailiffs, and it is plain that they are enjoying a vacation from the routine of household cares. They are getting a new outlook upon life."

One woman said she had never learned so much in two weeks in her life. Another said she had never earned so much money so easily.

Everywhere the vicious interests are bitterly opposed to jury service for women. Rev. Louis A. Banks, after observing the practical results of equal suffrage, said: "Woe to the enemies of the home when they are brought before a jury of mothers!"

A. S. B.

AN APPEAL TO PREJUDICE

Mr. Conroy sums up and reiterates his main arguments, which have already been discussed and refuted in these articles—that equal suffrage can be of no use unless women are superior to men, that it would interfere with their family duties, etc., etc.

Then he makes a general appeal to prejudice: "After all, do you really want to see your wife, your sister or your daughter mixed up in politics?" We have presented evidence showing that in the suffrage States the men do heartily like to see their women "mixed up in politics" to the extent of casting a vote, and that there is no general wish anywhere to return to the old way.

A. S. B.

SUFFRAGE METHODS

Mr. Conroy asks, "Isn't it significant that the women who believe in Socialism are all suffragists?" Is it not significant that those men who have a pecuniary interest in the liquor business and the vice business are all anti-suffragists? The argument from bad company applies much more forcibly to the antis than to the pros.

Mr. Conroy then attacks the campaign methods of the suffragists. Most of the things that he mentions (and often distorts) were perfectly innocent, womanly and legitimate. A few were ill-judged; but no campaign was ever carried on by many thousands of persons, men or women, without a few of them violating good taste. Taken as a whole, the suffrage campaigns of 1915 commanded the admiration even of the opponents. As most of the things that Mr. Conroy criticises were done not in Massachusetts, but in New York, we will cite the testimony of the New York Times, the most influential anti-suffrage paper in the country. While rejoicing that "the essential American conservatism" carried the day in the election, the Times paid this remarkable editorial tribute to the suffragists:

"They have been admirable campaigners. Their variety of resource, their communicative ardor, their zeal, industry, persistence, their general good temper and their pluck will be admitted without reserve by the men who voted against their cause. The suffragists have made a canvass to be proud of."

A. S. B.

"MARRIAGE AND HOME"

Under the heading, "Opinions of Noted Suffragists on Marriage, Motherhood and Home," Mr. Conroy quotes Elizabeth Cady Stanton (mother of seven children, and a notable housekeeper), who said that marriage was "a merely human institution," with some other utterances of hers in the same line. Among the early suffragists, as among the later ones, and among the antis, there have been very various views about marriage. Mr. Conroy could just as well have quoted Antoinette Brown Blackwell as calling marriage a divine institution. But, as usual, he picks out here and there a few words which he can use, without their context, to excite prejudice.

Then comes one of the most flagrant misrepresentations in the whole pamphlet. Mr. Conroy quotes Dr. Anna H. Shaw as saying in the Philadelphia North American of June 14, 1914, "in an authorized interview," that "the marriage ceremony should be cut out," etc.

Far from being "authorized," the alleged interview was emphatically disclaimed by Dr. Shaw, and the Philadelphia North American retracted and apologized. In The Woman's Journal of July 4, 1914, Dr. Shaw protested against the garbled report in the North American, and stated what she really said, viz.: that she believed the word "obey" ought to be cut out of the marriage

(Continued on page 30.)

SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

MARYLAND

For the second time since the Assembly of 1916 convened in Annapolis, members of the Women Suffrage Party of Maryland journeyed to the capital city on Jan. 12. They took part in the inaugural proceedings and held a business meeting to discuss plans for the legislative campaign.

The next day Mr. Lloyd Wilkinson, a Democratic member from Baltimore, introduced the State-wide woman suffrage amendment in the House of Delegates.

NEW JERSEY

The annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Association opened at Elizabeth, N. J., on Jan. 21. With this convention, the new State campaign begins. About 500 women, representing the 200 branches of the association, were expected.

The program included executive meetings, open sessions, reports, elections, discussions, and conferences. At the Friday morning session reports were made by the officers of the different committees. Opportunity was given for questions in regard to the working of the new constitution and by-laws adopted at the special meeting of the association on December 10th.

Reports and an open conference on "How to Reach All the Women of New Jersey," followed in the afternoon. At the Friday evening dinner the motto was "Lest We Forget." Later the same evening a public meeting was held with "The Lesson of the Campaign and Election Day" as the subject.

The election of officers takes place on Saturday morning. The topics will include a discussion of the Federal amendment, methods of raising money, and publicity. In the afternoon there is a reception for State officers and presidents of other women's organizations of New Jersey. The result of the election will be reported next week.

ILLINOIS

A meeting was recently held at the Emmet School, Madison street and Pine avenue, under the auspices of the Thirty-fifth Ward Civil League of Chicago. A number of persons spoke for and against the question of selling several acres of school property in the south part of Austin. Clayton R. Crafts, Mrs. Howard R. Maxwell, Alderman T. J. Lynch and Trustee Joseph A. Holpuch spoke in favor of selling. The speakers on the other side were Wiley W. Mills, Mrs. William F. Young, Alderman Robert M. Buck and John J. Sonsteby.

This meeting is typical of many town meetings which are held by Ward Civic Leagues. The meeting was wonderfully enthusiastic. There were more men than women present, the men taking an exceptional interest in the subject. There was much spirited discussion from the floor after the regular speakers had concluded. This return to the old town meetings, where people come together and discuss their problems and community interests, is one of the best evidences of the wisdom of equal suffrage.

At the annual convention last year the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association presented a beautiful banner, in the form of a silk American flag tied with ribbons of the suffrage colors, to the chairman of the Congressional district having affiliated the most organizations during the year just closed. Mrs. Statta Holloway-McClung, the Congressional chairman of the 14th district, was awarded the banner. A prize is offered by the State for the same sort of work this year.

The 16th Congressional district started the new year with the first affiliated organization. This was at Sheffield, the 15th district coming next with two organizations—one in Alpha and the other in Woodhull.

The Franklin Park Civic League was the first one of the affiliated organizations to pay its pledge. This league raised its money by the old-fashioned woman's device—a bakery sale. The president, Mrs. H. E. Dodge, made a plum pudding that took twelve hours to steam.

MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Anna Bond Stephens is in general charge of the new headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government at 167 Tremont Street, and Mrs. George Potter, a graduate of Simmons, is retained as dietician of the Sunflower Lunch. Plans are under way for a series of evening talks on civics. Tea is served every afternoon.

The board of directors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will meet in Northampton, Jan. 25. All members are invited to attend this conference. A luncheon will be followed by a public meeting at 2.30 o'clock.

The Springfield league has voted to subscribe to the course in parliamentary law given by Miss Lillian Dixon, and to a course in the study of government as given by Mrs. Henry M. Bowden. It was decided that these courses should alternate for the two weeks in the middle of the month, the first week to be given over to the regular business meeting and the last week to the luncheon which is being planned for each month.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association has appointed Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley to give information in regard to congressional work. Mrs. Bagley will be at headquarters, 585 Boylston street, Boston, daily from ten to twelve to answer questions.

Write for information concerning your Congressman, the Susan B Anthony amendment, or method of doing Congressional work to Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, Mass. W. S. A., 585 Boylston street, Boston.

KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Senate and House voted to invite Mrs. Bearice Forbes-Robertson Hale to ddress the General Assembly on Tuesday at noon in the hall of the House of Representatives. Kentucky suffragists were urged to be present, wearing their colors. Mrs. Hale's subject was equal suffrage.

TENNESSEE

A "Get Together Lunch" as part of the suffrage work in Nashville was inaugurated on Jan. 8. The participants meet at 12 o'clock and hold an informal meeting, having a chairman and program selected in advance. Lunch is served at 12.30 promptly. The discussions extend through the lunch hour in an informal manner. The first lunch was for ward organization. Mrs. John M. Kenny, joint chairman of the campaign committee, spoke on organization plans as presented at the national suffrage convention in Washington. Visitors from other towns and cities are welcome to the lunches.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Luzerne County Woman Suffrage Party held its first annual convention in the Y. W. C. A. building, Wilkesbarre, Jan. 15, and elected the following: Chairman, Mrs. John D. Davenport, Wilkesbarree; 1st vice-chairman, Miss Anne Dorrance, Dorranceton; 2nd vice-chairman, Mrs. M. S. Hachita, Wilkesbarre; 3d vice-chairman, Mrs. Paul J. Blakeslee, Dorranceton; secretary, Miss Olive Van Horn, Wilkesbarre; treasurer, Mrs. J. Pryor Williamson, Wilkesbarre.

As Luzerne county in the late election returned the largest majority for suffrage of all Pennsylvania counties, the retention of Mrs. J. D. Davenport as chairman was a foregone conclusion, and no changes of working policy are likely. The Wilkesbarre city convention recently elected Mrs. Cora E. Phillips its chairman to succeed Miss Olive Van Horn, retiring, and Mrs. Phillips is ex-officio a member of the county executive board, with the above officers.

NEW YORK

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party will give a great carnival ball in Madison Square Garden March 7. This will be the first social event in the 1917 suffrage campaign. It is intended that this ball shall have the same relation to all other balls that the banner suffrage parade had to all other suffrage parades. It is to be a brilliant spectacle.

Mrs. John Blair has the Mardi Gras Ball under her personal charge. The arena boxes are under the charge of Mrs. Sumner Gerard, and thirty-five of them are already sold.

The ball is being organized by Mrs. Blair under separate committees. Some of the men who have already accepted positions on the men's floor committee are: Moncure Robinson, chairman; Henry W. Bull, Charles Wetmore, Bertram de N. Cruger, and Charles B. Dillingham. Among the carnival features will be an abundant use of confetti. Arena boxes at $30 each, tier boxes at $10, and single tickets at 50 cents may be obtained at the Suffrage Shop, 663 Fifth avenue, the publicity section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

The five borough organizations of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York City held their conventions last Saturday, and the city convention on January 31 in the Friends' Meeting House will be the culminating point for reorganizing the State Party in the five counties of New York City. More than 1,000 women will be officially delegated to this convention, 18 from each of the 63 Assembly districts, to take part in the general election of official leaders for Greater New York. At this meeting the speakers will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and the recently chosen officers of the State Suffrage Party.

Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels received about 70 women from the New York Branch of the Congressional Union during his trip to New York this week. The deputation was received at the Hotel Martinique. Mrs. Emanuel Einstein introduced the speakers, Mrs. H. S. Blatch, Miss Eleanor Brannan, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field.

Mrs. Blatch made a strong appeal to the Democratic Party to help the women of New York. "You men wonder at our audacity," said Mrs. Blatch, "in coming to you just after our defeat in this State. But when you know the figures of that vote were 544,000 votes in favor of suffrage, or 42 and 5-10 per cent., we feel that we have grounds of active sentiment to show, besides the uncalculated sentiment of the women, which remains unexpressed under the present man-suffrage laws." Mr. Daniels is a suffragist, but said he thought he ought not to try to influence Congress to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

MICHIGAN

The increasing interest being taken in the suffrage movement by the women's clubs of the State is most encouraging to the Michigan E. S. A. Calls are coming in with increasing frequency from the various women's clubs of the State asking for suffrage addresses, and during the past week Mrs. O. H. Clark, president of the State Association, gave an address before one of the largest women's clubs of the State, meeting an interested and enthusiastic audience in a city where little suffrage interest had previously been shown. Next week she will address a city federation of clubs at Benton Harbor, and the week following a meeting of farmers' clubs.

Not only are the clubs asking for speakers, but they are also affiliating with the work of the association and becoming members of the organization. During the past week three organizations in Michigan have given their endorsement to the suffrage movement: The National Gleaners' Association, which met in Kalamazoo, Michigan, and re-endorsed the movement; the Michigan Gleaners' Association and the State Grange.

Plans are rapidly taking shape for the observance of Susan B. Anthony Day on Feb. 15. Present indications are that at least one hundred suffrage meetings will be held throughout the State on that occasion.

There is preparedness for life as well as preparedness for defence or for war.—Sara Bard Field.

TEXAS

The Woman's Club of San Antonio, at the conclusion of its annual suffrage program, Jan. 5, upon motion of Mrs. W. A. Daniel, unanimously voted to give its active support to the cause of equal suffrage. This is the first club in the State to make such a pledge. This club endorsed suffrage three years ago and was the first club in the State to do so. Last May, through the efforts of its members, the Fifth District of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, which met in San Antonio, endorsed suffrage with only one dissenting vote. This was the first district in the State to go on record. It was largely through the efforts of this club that the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed equal suffrage at the meeting held in Brownwood last November, and the women who represented the club were given a rising vote of thanks at this suffrage meeting.

GEORGIA

The Atlanta Woman's Suffrage League recently held the annual election of officers with the following results:

President, Mrs. Adell G. Helmer; first vice-president, Mrs. W. F. Trenary; second vice-president, Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie; third vice-president, Mrs. Jack Hawkins; recording secretary, Mrs. H. E. Shandlebower; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Harry Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Eugene M. Mitchell; auditor, Mrs. J. A. Forsythe; press agent, Mrs. J. A. Cozzens.

The league has changed its meeting days to the first and third Thursdays of each month, and much active work is planned for the new year, including a campaign for publicity throughout the State. In Atlanta committees will be appointed to create and encourage suffrage sentiment in every ward, the method employed being to establish social centers in as many neighborhoods as possible. At these centers suffrage talks will be given by eminent men and women and civic betterment in all its phases carefully considered. This organization, which is a branch of the Georgia Woman's Suffrage League, gives promise of being an important factor in suffrage work.

At the executive session recently held it was decided to use the Woman's Journal in all phases of publicity work, and special committees of young people are to be appointed to sell the Journal in Atlanta and other cities throughout the State.

In the third ward of Atlanta there is an active Civic Club, the president of which is Dr. Florence Truax. At a recent meeting of this club prominent suffragists were asked to speak because of the unremitting efforts of the suffragists towards civic improvement in Atlanta. It developed that the club had previously endorsed suffrage some time ago, and the speakers at the recent meeting, who were Mrs. McLendon, Mrs. Woodall and Mrs. LaZarus, were made honorary members of the Civic Club.

The Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia has begun the new year with an active plan of work. The Fulton and De Kolb counties branch are holding ward meetings each week in the various wards of Atlanta, and central ward meetings are held at headquarters monthly.

"MARRIAGE AND HOME"

(Continued from page 28.)

ceremony, and that the "giving away" of the bride was a relic of the time when a woman was looked upon as property. Yet Mr. Conroy more than a year after this canard was refuted and exposed, brings it forward again as a serious argument against votes for women!

The pamphlet winds up with brief quotations against equal suffrage from Elihu Root, Lyman Abbott, Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Vincent. These bring forward only the same arguments that have been already reviewed, unless we count as a new one Dr. Abbott's assertion that masculine women and feminine men are "monstrosities of nature." This is irrelevant, since there is ample evidence that men are just as manly and women just as womanly where they have been voting side by side for a generation.

In looking back over Mr. Conroy's pamphlet, consider what he has not proved. He has not been able to show that equal suffrage has had any ill results, or to meet the fact that the great majority of the people who have practical experience of it consider its results to be emphatically good, or to explain away the broad and undeniable truth that it is spreading rapidly, not only in the United States, but in the world at large. Observe how often he has had to distort the facts to bolster up his argument; and then remember that this series of misrepresentations and misquotations is offered to us as the strongest case that can be made out against equal suffrage.

In closing, Mr. Conroy says: "Please keep this book for reference." This series of articles reviewing his argument will be published as a pamphlet, in order that it also may be kept for reference. It is expected to be ready in a few days, and may be ordered from this office.

A. S. B.

WILL WOMEN BE A DRUG?

"After the war is over, women will be a drug." This remark is attributed to a college professor, referring to the great surplus of women that will be left in all the countries now at war. The saying has called out from a courteous editor the kindly comment that "some drugs are very precious."

In most States of the Union today, men outnumber women; yet no one ever says that "men are a drug," even where the surplus of men is almost two to one. This is because men are in demand for all sorts of work. Everybody realizes that they are useful for many other things as well as for matrimony; whereas there has been a prevailing belief that women were created, as Kipling has said, "for one purpose only."

This idea has been expressed on innumerable occasions, from time immemorial. In "Sir Charles Grandison," a novel written more than a hundred years ago, a young Londoner belonging to a mercantile family declares that he expects to have no trouble in finding a wife, and adds the memorable words, "Women are a drug." Sir Charles, who generally stands up for the feminine sex, looks upon this young fellow with displeasure, and refers to him afterwards as "the drug merchant."

There was some excuse for this way of regarding women, when a woman above the peasant class was hardly allowed to make herself useful in any way but one, and when there was a general belief that she was physically and mentally incapable of anything else. Along with all the ruin and destruction that this war has brought, it has done one good thing in thoroughly shattering this old delusion. From dire necessity, women have had to undertake almost every kind of work laid down by the men who have gone to the front. To the general surprise, they have shown that they can not only do it, but do it well. Millions of the men who have gone to the war will never come back; and millions of women will have to keep on filling their places, in order that the absolutely necessary work may be done. They will be indispensable in building up the shattered industrial life of the various nations, and it will be an absurd misuse of words to call them "a drug."

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

One of the heart-breaking things about the war is that it has robbed multitudes of women of the possibility of marriage and motherhood. The predictions that they will try to fill up the gap in their hearts by unmarried motherhood may be dismissed with contempt, so far as the vast majority of women are concerned. But since they will be cut off from the duties and joys that make up so large a part of women's lives in time of peace, it will be a blessing to them to be able to occupy their hands and minds with a great variety of useful and necessary work.

It is to be hoped also that some way may be found of bringing the childless women and the war-orphans together, to their mutual comfort. George Macdonald says that the more essential motherliness a woman has in her, the nearer an adopted child can come to satisfying it. With half the world a wilderness of orphans, no woman's heart need suffer for the love of a child, if the want and the supply could only be brought together. These matters may be better adjusted in times to come, if the services and sacrifices of women during the present war are recognized at its close, as we all hope will be the case, by granting them the ballot.

A. S. B.

Write to your Senator and Representative in Congress, and ask them to vote for the Child Labor bill. Get your husband or brother to write also, for a letter from a voter carries more weight than one from a woman.

Publisher's Department

Two letters came in the mail this morning which are typical. They bear on one of the "touchiest" problems of this department. I give them here because of two other kinds of letters received all too often: First, letters saying in substance: "You have discontinued my paper because I have not paid for a renewal. I think you ought not to take anyone from your books who has not given you a definite order to discontinue." Second, letters saying in substance: "You have been sending me the paper but I have not given you an order to renew. This seems to me a bad business method."

Our system is to send on the first of each month a renewal reminder to every person whose subscription expires. If she does not reply in any way we send two more. If we do not hear from those three communications we cannot tell what subscribers' wishes are. Whether we keep people's names on our books or take them off, under such circumstances, we get a certain amount of criticism.

The following letters indicate that we should not discontinue until we get a definite order to do so.

Rapid City, South Dakota.

Dear Fellow Workers:

Your valuable paper was sent to me during the years 1914 and 1915, for which you have received no compensation. Find enclosed two dollars.

Sometime in the near future I hope to send money for my new subscription, but of course I would rather not have the paper sent until my money for renewal is there, as I do not like to have that for which I have not paid.

You are doing a noble and grand work, and the future generation will realize fully the work done by you.

As a matter of fact her subscription is paid to Dec., 1916.

Detroit, Michigan.

"Dear Journal:

"Please find enclosed one dollar ($1.00) to pay for my subscription to 'Woman's Journal.' It was due way back in October. Thanks for not stopping it. Best wishes for success for our cause in 1916."

I have perhaps said enough to indicate to subscribers how helpful it is if they will either renew within a month or send some word as to their wishes. One of the slogans of our subscription department is this:

"Every discontinuance of a subscription is a step backward for the cause. The cause needs well informed suffragists."

Agnes E. Ryan.

PROSPECTS

To prospective advertisers we say regarding our subscribers: "These women take the Journal because they are vitally interested n the questions which are dissussed in its columns. The confilence they feel in the paper extends o the advertising pages."

We believe that this is true. We vant our advertisers to know that it is true. If they are to know it, we must do two things: First, we must patronize them; second, we must tell them we read their advertisements in the Woman's Journal.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

There is no problem upon which an intelligent woman cannot throw some new light. In neglecting woman's help men are blundering, not merely by what they do, but still more badly in what they do not do, in the terribly important provinces of life which they leave untouched by legislation. We men require woman suffrage as much for our sakes as for women's sakes. —Israel Zangwill.

I believe in woman suffrage, not for women alone, not for men alone, but for the advantage of both men and women.—Hon. Frederic C. Howe.

WARRING NATIONS ASK MORE BABIES

Leaders Call Meetings for Birth Increase Policy and Women Want to be Included

Russia's 160,000,000 are increasing at the rate of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 a year and Germany's 68,000,000 at about 800,000 a year. This is the reason for the new German "Society for Furthering a Birth-Increase Policy." In November, 1915, this society had three meetings in Berlin. Its first great meeting was held in the lower house of the Prussian Diet and members came from all over the empire. Men of great learning, savants of medicine, sociology and criminology offered every form of analysis of the menacing situation and decided that the birth rate of Germany has got to be increased, and that promptly.

At this first meeting, one woman representing the German State Church spoke. At the second of the three meetings a rosy, soft-voiced woman from Munich arose and addressed the meeting. She was the mother of eight children and her suggested remedy was concrete, pratical and to the point. She suggested that "to make life more worth living for women was as good a way as any other to induce them to bring more children into a pleasant world."

After this suggestion, it is not surprising that the third meeting was one entirely called and held by women leaders of Germany, and it also was in the Prussian Diet House. Fraulein Dr. Solomon and Fraulein Gertrude Boymar spoke to a tense and packed house. They said that the falling-off in the birth rate is a problem that no man, however wise, can solve alone. They asked that women be included on the committees ultimately presenting to the German Reichstag what will undoubtedly be one of the leading features of German post-war legislation—its increase of population policy.

Interviewing an Ohio Congressman

December 29th had been set for a conference with Congressman Gard in his law office in Hamilton, Ohio, on the subject of the extension of suffrage to women. The prospect for a comfortable trip was not inviting as we looked through the bedroom windows that morning and viewed a landscape of ice-covered trees, housetops and streets, one silvery sheen of ice everywhere, beautiful to look upon; but we felt our courage slipping as we thought of the long trip and the uncertain stepping.

But the Ohio Suffragist said: "We must not disappoint Congressman Gard. He was very kind to grant us the favor and is expecting us." So the woman from Kansas, remembering the courteous treatment often accorded her by the Congressmen and Senators of her own State, and with a vision of the much-boasted chivalry of the men in States where they still keep their women on the pedestal, courageously and happily started on the journey from Oxford, Ohio. In Hamilton we were met by a number of women, and we noted among them representatives of county, district, State and national suffrage organizations. None were so full of hope and courage as the Kansas woman. A short walk and a lift in the elevator brought us to the Congressman's door, which stood invitingly open, and seeing two men engaged in conversation, we entered, expecting at least a word of recognition and perhaps an invitation to occupy the chairs in the adjoining room until the conversation or the business of the man-constituent could be ended —but neither came. A bevy of school boys would have had more recognition and the Kansas woman thought: This cannot be the Congressman; perhaps this is his stenographer, and we will presently meet Congressman Gard in his private room,—wondering meanwhile why his secretary should be so lacking in common courtesy.

Perhaps it was only a few minutes, but it seemed longer to the band of unwelcomed women, who stood just inside the door, before the man-constituent ended the conversation, was grasped cordially by the hand and escorted toward the door by the supposed stenographer, and the Kansas woman found herself being introduced to Congressman Gard. We were directed to seats in the private office and the conference was opened at once by the president of the District Suffrage organization, but we had only gotten well started, when the real stenographer called the Congressman out and we were again left to ourselves, this time behind closed doors.

One woman said, "We are shut in"; another said, "That is better than being shut out"; and a third reprovingly said, "Be thankful that it is not 'shut up!'"

Of course the conference was resumed and to the Ohio women was rather comforting, as the agility of the Congressman in mounting the fence as one pointed question after another came up, clearly demonstrated the fact that the Congressman was by no means sure that these same women in no distant day might not have a vote in his district.

The Kansas woman came away not quite certain which thought dominated her mind. Was it pity for the pedestal woman, contempt for the man who had no convictions on a question of world-wide importance, or was it joy over the fact that her home was in a State where women not only had all due courtesy but where their counsel is sought and their opinions are considered worth counting?

L. B. J.

The vote of the women has increased at each election and it is a factor in securing purer and better municipal government.

CRIME LESSENS, SAVINGS INCREASE

Arizona Jail Doors Close and Bank Teller Succeeds Bar-Keeper As Repository For Pay-Checks After Women Vote State Dry

Arrests for crime in Arizona decreased fifty per cent. last year and the savings accounts of the State banks increased nearly a half million dollars in the first eight months of the year. The total deposits of all State and National banks in Arizona increased $3,000,000 during the same period. These facts are advanced by George Herbert Smalley in an article on "What Prohibition Did to Arizona" in the January Sunset Magazine. They are the results of prohibition, according to Mr. Smalley, but he begins his article with the following paragraph:

"Left to the men, Arizona would still be wet. It was not until the women were given an equal place with the men at the election polls that the change came on January 1, 1915."

Mr. Smalley continues to show "how the jail doors stayed shut when the saloon doors stopped swinging and the marshals rested from their labors on the Sabbath day," and "how the bankteller succeeded the bar-keeper as repository for the pay-checks in mine and lumber camps, where the time-keeper sees more men on the morning after pay-day."

"Prohibition has worked a radical change, to which business, municipal government and politics have not yet adjusted their affairs completely," he says. "Even the peace officers over the State do not quite know what to make of it. The rust has accumulated on the locks of many outlying jails so that they can't be opened with a key. There has been no occasion to open many of them. Even the City of Prescott did not have an arrest for three months last summer. One reasoner mournfully maintains that a greater vice than saloons will soon appear—the vice of thrift. "People wil become so thrifty," he says, "that slovenliness will appear, living conditions will deteriorate and the hoarding of coin will become the chief diversion of laborers."

"It is true that laborers have bank accounts who never knew what saving meant. The savings accounts of the State banks increased nearly a half million dollars in eight months. The total deposits of all State and National banks in Arizona increased $3,000,000 during the same period of prohibition. At one of the logging camps of northern Arizona recently the superintendent from headquarters was handed a bundle of checks, many of them three and four months old, and requested to deposit them in the bank to the credit of the different owners. These men had never saved when the saloons were running. This was the beginning of the vice of thrift.

"In Tombstone ladies seldom walked on the north side of the main business block of the camp. There was a whole block in Phoenix that was under the ban, and almost every city and town in the State had certain portions of business districts that were shunned by women. Mothers admonished their children against passing on that particular side of the street. These plague spots have shrunk; many of them have disappeared altogether.

"I examined the records of the sheriffs' offices and city police stations in ten counties of the twelve that were wet in 1914. I found that there were 3043 arrests for drunkenness during the first six months of 1914 and 464 for the same period of 1915 under prohibition, a decrease of 2579, or more than eighty-four per cent. There were 167 violations of the prohibition law during the period.

"The ancient Bird Cage in historic Tombstone still waits for the return of the days when men will go again to see its grotesque paintings and drink with the girls in the quaint mezzanine boxes. The Human Fly, her pigment still lustrous, tares from the ceiling at barred oors and broken panes.

"The Sazrac in Prescott long ago abandoned its site to a modern otel; the 'Cobweb' and 'Montezuma Hall,' noted places of the old days, are now forgotten.

"The 'Blazing Star' and the Bucket of Blood,' noted resorts in northern Arizona, passed out with open gambling. The 'Fashion' gambling house and saloon in Tucson has given place to a magnificent Y. M. C. A. building. The Legal Tender' with its gorgeous nterior appointments is now a butcher shop, and old 'Congress Iall,' where fortunes were lost on he gambling tables, is now a hinese grocery store.

"The large industrial centers where mining and smelting operations employ thousands of workers report a marked increase in the efficiency of labor. At the Copper Queen mine in Bisbee the loss of time per 1000 shifts was smaller by seventy-one per cent. in 1915 than in 1914. The accident ratio of 1914 was 2.6 per 1000 shifts and for 1915 it was less than one-half of one per cent. Coroners' inquests of accidents and killings have fallen off in all the large mining counties. In Gila County inquisitions fell from twenty to ine in the first six months of 1914 and 1915 respectively.

The Arizona Copper Company at Clifton reported an increase in the number of men reporting for work the day after pay-day during the first six months of 1915, and at the Calumet & Arizona mines the number of men now failing to report following pay-day is ractically negligible, while in 1914 the number was very large. All f the mining camps report similar results in 1915 under prohibition.

"In the logging camps of northern Arizona a greater number of logs per man are gotten out than ever efore, and the men seldom go to the towns.

"There is crepe still hanging from the door of Sandy Donohue's Senate' Saloon in Flagstaff and he words 'Closed on account of death' inscribed on the door. The St. Michael's bar at Prescott has sign on the door, 'Out of order,' and a Kingman liquor dealer's message painted in large letters above the entrance: 'All Nations welcome but Carrie,' has become a travesty.

"The following table shows the manner in which arrests for all offenses, including drunkenness, fell off in ten cities of Arizona:

Arrests for the first six months of.	1914	1915
Bisbee	581	164
Douglas	458	229
Prescott	90	44
Florence	33	5
Flagstaff	90	21
Williams	83	50
Tombstone	85	7
Tucson	702	661
Phoenix	2059	995
Globe	612	214
	4793	2390
Decrease		2403

"There were 248 saloons in the cities and towns in the foregoing statement during 1914 and none in 1915. The loss of saloon license revenue was over $100,000.

"Of the total arrests in 1914 for all offenses of 4793, those for drunkenness were 3043. Of the total arrests of 1915 of 2390, those for drunkenness were 464.

"In the face of this record the saloon has no chance of again pening for business in Arizona."

SUFFRAGE REPORT NOW AVAILABLE

Hearing Before Senate Committee and Women's Speeches May be Obtained

Official reports of the hearings before the United States Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage on he nation-wide suffrage amendment appeared last week, and are now available from the Government printing office at Washington.

The report contains the following speeches: for the National American Woman Suffrage Association: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Caroline Ruutz Reese, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Harriet Stokes Thompson, Mrs. George Bass and Mrs. Medill McCormick; for the Congressional Union, Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Mrs. Annie Porritt, Mrs. Dana Durand, Miss Julia Hurlburt, Mrs. Agnes Jenks, Mrs. Alden H. Potter, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, Mrs. James Rector, Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Miss Frances Joliffe and Mrs. Sarah Bard Field; for the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Mrs. A. M. Dodge, Mrs. M. C. Talbot, Miss Florence H. Hall, Mrs. George P. White, Miss Lucy J. Price and Mrs. A. J. George.

The favorable report on the mendment by the Senate Committee was presented to the Senate ust six legislative days after the hearings.

The vote of women means cleaner politics for Idaho.—R. S. Madden, Ex-Mayor of Caldwell, Ida.

One-third of the men who belong to the Boston Bar Association stood out against amending the by-laws so as to admit women lawyers. The fight of the women lawyers of Massachusetts for recognition in the Association has been a long one and they are now elated over their ultimate victory. The final vote stood 34 to 16 in favor of the amendment. Perhaps the Massachusetts suffrage fight was not all in vain. It woke up 35 per cent. of Bay State voters and some of these may have been lawyers.

The women's votes have generally been cast in favor of good officers and good government.—Justice D. M. Valentine of Kansas Supreme Court.

LATIN WOMEN TO SEEK NEW RIGHTS

Pan-American Congress Shows Women Are Reaching Out for Wider Spheres

In speaking of the recent Pan-American Congress the Chicago Evening Post says:

"The eagerness of the women who came from South and Central America to effect a closer affiliation with the women of the United States may be taken as evidence that they are ready to revolt against those prejudices and traditions that limit the sphere of feminine activity. The women of Latin America enjoy quite as large a measure of individual liberty, probably, as those of our own land, but they have not won just consideration in the affairs of life that lie beyond the home and its purely social activities. This, undoubtedly, is because they have not sought it. The wider field that woman now occupies in the United States has been won largely by her own efforts.

"It is interesting to note, however, that the spirit of reaching out into the larger sphere has been born in the hearts of some of the women of the Latin republics. They will have to contend with the indifference and prejudices of their own sex, as did the pioneers of the movement in the United States, before they can hope to make any great progress against the prejudiced opposition of the men. But we are sure they will find a ready co-operation from their sisters in this northern land and a source of strength and wisdom in their advice and help.

"Moreover, there could be no better way of promoting understanding between the people of the western hemisphere than in the closer intimacy of its womankind. The interchange of view points and experiences will aid greatly to break down the barriers of ignorance that hedge in and conserve the spirit of distrust and should contribute to a common idealism and a common effort in solving many of the problems which women and the home must face, whether north or south of the isthmus.

"A Pan-American Congress of women may well prove as important and useful a factor in cementing the republics of North and South America as any of the political, scientific and trade congresses which have thus far held the field in furthering continental comity."

Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and her secretary, Miss Joan Wickham, arrived in New York Jan. 15. Mrs. Pankhurst is not here in connection with any suffrage activity, but in behalf of the Serbian relief work.

The Department of Labor overruled the action of the special board of inquiry at New York excluding Mrs. Pankhurst, and held that any offenses of which Mrs. Pankhurst might have been convicted in England were political. The law excludes only persons convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude. Mrs. Pankhurst may remain in the United States as long as she wishes.

A resolution asking for the addition of a college for white women to the University of Virginia, "wherein shall be offered for women courses of instruction of equal breadth and thoroughness, and of identical standards of teaching and examination," as those given in the college of the State university for men, has been adopted by the board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

In Norway since 1897 women have sat together with men on ordinary civil cases as jurors. Judge Kingman, of Wyoming, where women's jury work is quite common, says it is equal to that of men. "Women follow a trial with even more attention than men," said he. "They are less influenced by business connections or extraneous considerations, and possess more delicate scruples with regard to their responsibility."

'Help for the Troubled Hostess' Chicago Daily news.

TABLE SERVICE

By LUCY G. ALLEN

of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Boston

"The thousand and one questions regarding well-ordered table service that so often perplex have been answered. Everything pertaining to correct form and efficient management along this line is discussed concisely and practically. It contains a mine of interesting information for the housekeeper and homemaker." Mothers' Magazine.

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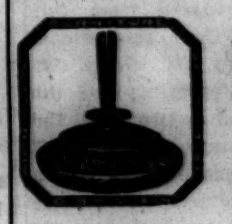

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In less than twenty weeks Iowa, where the Farmer is King, will vote on suffrage. More than a third of the male population work at farming, 278,109 of them, and only 494,770 men voted for President in Iowa in 1912. If every one of Iowa's Farmer's voted "yes" it would mean the adoption of the referendum.

How can I Help in Iowa?

How many of these farmers will vote "yes" twenty weeks from now? The Journal has prepared a series of postal cards, one of which fits suffrage to the Farmer's problems. The complete list of titles follows:

If You Are a Working Man.
Working Men—Help
If You Are a Doctor
If You Are a Farmer
If You Are a Policeman
If You Are an Educator
If You Are a Postman
If You Are a Business Man
If You Are a Minister
If You Are a Traveling Man
If You Are a Fireman
If You Are Interested in Political Questions
An Object Lesson
Think on These Things
The Meaning of the Suffrage Map
Arms Versus Armies
Do Women Want to Vote?

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SITUATIONS.

THOUSANDS MEN AND WOMEN WANTED. U. S. Government Jobs. $75.00 month. Rapid advance to $150 month. Vacations. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. F188, Rochester, N. Y.

HOSPITAL NAMES WOMEN DOCTORS

Precedent at Last Broken by Appointing Women to Regular Staff Places

Three women physicians of Brooklyn were appointed on Jan. 13 by John A. Kingsbury, Charities Commissioner, as members of the medical staff of the Cumberland Street Hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y. They are Dr. Cornelia C. Brant, Dr. Mary L. Lines, and Dr. Mabel C. Sisson.

The New York Tribune says, editorially:

"In naming three women physicians to the reorganized staff of the Cumberland Street Hospital, in Brooklyn, Charities Commissioner Kingsbury has adopted a course for which the feminine portion of the medical contingent has long pleaded. This is said to be the first appointment of women to regular staff places in a public hospital, although there is now a woman ambulance surgeon at Bellevue, and she has had predecessors of her own sex there. In any case, it seems a logical and sensible policy, which might well be extended.

"Such appointments, whether of men or women, must always be justified by the individual's attainments. There seems no good reason why women should be barred from this official pursuit of their professional activities when they are widely recognized in private practice; and the addition of a woman or two to all the public hospital staffs might well prove to be a strength instead of a weakness. The advisory committee which suggested these women to Commissioner Kingsbury declared: 'If your committee has succeeded in nothing but in opening the portals of the hospital to women physicians on an equal basis with men the many hours of labor spent on this proposition will not have been given in vain.' This departure marks a new opportunity for women in the field of professional labor which must be encouraging to them."

MAGISTRATE SAYS HUSBAND IS LORD

New York Justice Rules Man is Master of House and Wife Must Obey

Justice Hotchkiss of New York City, in dismissing the cross-separation suits of Mrs. Beatrice Finklestein and Nathan Finklestein last week, ruled that the husband is still master of the household.

While declaring that the wife should bring herself to obey her husband, the judge said that the husband should not permit his temperament to assert itself to the point where the wife cannot distinguish between temperament and cruelty.

An auxiliary police court for women offenders was given a trial in Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 11, with only women permitted to attend as spectators and male witnesses excluded from the court except during the taking of their testimony. The idea was sponsored by club women and social workers.

The Mary Dawes Hotel for women conducted on the principle of the Rufus Dawes hotel for men, but managed by and conducted entirely for women, will be erected in Chicago this summer by Charles G. Dawes of Illinois.

New York Pays More Than Chicago

Because of equal suffrage Chicago has more voters than any other city in this country. Yet four large elections cost Chicago less than two large elections and a special election cost New York City.

Chicago uses the "big ballot." Its election law, made previous to the granting of woman suffrage, provides for balloting for a notoriously large number of offices. Yet it cost Chicago less to cast each vote in 1914 than it cost New York, Cleveland, Omaha, Toledo and Pittsburgh, cities in all of which only men can vote.

The following figures were gathered by the Election Commissioners of Chicago and are given in their annual report:

COMPARATIVE COST OF ELECTIONS IN DIFFERENT CITIES

CITY	PERIOD	POPULATION	NUMBER OF ELECTIONS	NUMBER OF PRECINCTS	NUMBER OF VOTES CAST	TOTAL COST FOR PERIOD	COST PER CAPITA OF POPULATION	COST PER VOTE CAST
New York City.....	1914	5,600,000	1 Special Election 1 General Primary 1 General Election	1788 2031	944,826	$1,514,138.48	0.27	$1.60
Cleveland, Ohio....	1914	753,319	1 General Primary 1 General Election	540	167,367	162,955.20	.22	.97
Omaha, Nebraska..	1914	124,096	1 General Election 1 General Primary	122	28,535	27,610.95	.22¼	.97
Toledo, Ohio.....	1914	230,000	1 General Primary 1 Special Election 1 General Election	286	85,015	79,375.07	.34½	.93
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1914	1,018,463	1 General Primary 1 General Election	715	205,000	175,386.43	.17¼	.86
Chicago, Illinois....	1914	2,393,000	1 City Primary 1 City Election 1 General Primary 1 General Election	1579	1,438,518	1,136,976.76	.47½	.79

WOMEN QUALIFY FOR CLEANLINESS

Five Will Probably be Appointed As Street Clearing Inspectors in New York City

Five women inspectors for the street cleaning department of New York City were certified last week. News of their appointment is expected this week. Says the Evening Post: "This is the first time women have been certified by the Municipal Civil Service Commission as inspectors or examiners for the Department of Street Cleaning."

When the list was handed to Commissioner Fetherston and he learned that five women had been certified for the positions, he declared nothing suited him better.

"Women are the only persons who know the right way to clean house," said the commissioner, "and New York City is nothing more than a large, private house. With the aid of natural housecleaners I'm certain New York will in the future get a good cleaning."

The certified inspectors are Elma C. Cray, Eva Walzer, Eileen O. Rossa, Anna Murphy, and Helen M. McNamara. Their salary will be $1,200 a year.

The school board of Philadelphia suspended one of its rules this week in arder that it might approve the appointment of a married woman teacher, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Pendelberry.

GARRETT BEQUEST MUST BE DIVIDED

Will Decided in Favor of Brothers and Donor's Wishes Are Set Aside in Part

The right of Miss Mary Garrett of Baltimore to will as she chose the property left her by her father, was denied by the judge of the Circuit Court on Jan. 7th. By this will, Miss M. Carey Thomas, Dean of Bryn Mawr College, was to receive all of Miss Garrett's immense fortune with no restrictions.

Miss Garrett and Miss Thomas were both believers in equal franchise—had long worked side by side for the higher education of women and for their political freedom. Miss Garrett was one of the three founders of the Bryn Mawr School for Girls in Baltimore. She also gave $300,000 to make it possible to admit women on equal terms with men to the John Hopkins Medical School. The recent court decision against the legality of Miss Garrett's will, shears off two-thirds of the fortune Miss Thomas was supposed to have at her disposal for the carrying on of Miss Garrett's projects. This decision, given by Judge Dobler, is to the effect that Miss Garrett had a right to dispose of only one-third of the property and a like amount goes to each of her brothers.

BALLOT HARMFUL BUT TOIL IS GOOD

New Champion of Woman's Place is Home Overworks Girls in His Factories

"The ballot," says A. D. Schellhammer of Kansas City, "would unsex women," and the Buffalo Evening News replies: "For fear you won't seem to remember Mr. Schellhammer we will explain: Mr. Schellhammer operates a large factory in Kansas City, and another in St. Louis, for the manufacture of electrical equipment. We have journeyed through Mr. Schellhammer's plant and there saw many wonderful things; we saw women operating drill presses, young girls running lathes and turning rubber for electric switches; we saw even younger girls operating "tumblers" for cleaning copper castings. Another incident may serve to sharpen your memory of Mr. Schellhammer; he was indicted for violation of the labor laws for working women more than the prescribed hours. Mr. Schellhammer is one of the leading heroes in the matter of preventing the unsexing of women."

Many women have been appointed delegates by Governors of the various States and representatives of municipalities to the National Conference on Immigration which will be held in Philadelphia, Jan. 19 to 21. The Governor of Kansas has asked that seventeen women be invited among the representatives from his State.

Ever since I can remember I have always believed that a woman should have the same right as a man to the ballot. The United States has demonstrated the value and the success of equal suffrage in 12 States. It will surely spread to cover them all. It is not possible to dam up any current that is strong and right. —Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

SHOULD OHIO MEN LOSE THEIR VOTE?

Manhood Suffrage Failed to Prevent Ohio Riots Same As in Colorado

Has anybody told the anti-suffragists that in Youngstown, Ohio, where women have only school suffrage, "anarchy reigned" on Jan. 7, 1916? According to Colonel John Irish, Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Mrs. Arthur Dodge and others, similar conditions in Colorado were due to woman suffrage, and only to woman suffrage. "The shame of Colorado," "the complete breakdown of its government," its "industrial unrest" (as anti orators dramatically represent these things) were all produced by the fact that women have voted a score of years in that State. Men have voted for about one hundred years in Ohio, and yet the newspapers of Jan. 8 reported that "the Youngstown and county authorities threw up their hands at 10 o'clock, admitting that they could not cope with the situation." "The police, being hopelessly outnumbered, made no effort to control the mobs." "Neither city police nor scores of deputy sheriffs, hastily sworn in for duty, were able to hold the mob at bay."

Will not Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio awaken the anti-suffragists to a frank acknowledgment that industrial riots cannot in honesty be laid at the door of voting women?

LAST LAUGHS

Extract from a sentimental letter: "Last night I sat in a gondola on Venice's Grand Canal, drinking it all in, and life never seemed so full before!"—Scraps.

Joy Rider (stopped by rural constable—"Haven't we got any rights left in this country? Doesn't the constitution guarantee us life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness?"

Constable—"It don't guarantee no man the pursuit of happiness at 90 miles an hour."—Judge.

Photographer's Assistant:—"Mr. Van Perkins complains that his portraits don't look like him."

Photographer:—"Complain, does he? He ought to be grateful."

Doctor:—"I hope your husband followed my prescription?"

Mrs. Chubbs:—"No, indeed! If he had he would have broken his neck."

Doctor:—"Broken his neck?"

Mrs. Chubbs:—"Yes; he threw it out of the fourth-story window."—Stray Stories.

"What's the matter, Adolphus? Why, you look nervous and you can't keep still."

"You notice it, do you? Fine! Fine! I'm smoking a hundred cigarettes a day, and drinking about twenty cups of strong coffee, not o mention all the other things."

"But what's the idea?"

"Don't interrupt me, old fellow. I'm just on the verge of inventing a new dance."—Life.

"What is an anecdote, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"A short, funny tale," answered the little fellow.

"That's right," said the teacher. "Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word."

Johnny hestitated a moment and then wrote this: "A rabbit has four legs and one anecdote."—Sunshine Bulletin.

An old lady at the market asked the time, saying that the clock had stopped. "Stopped?" asked the other. "So it is, and my clock at home is stopped too. There must be a hepidemic among clocks now." "Hepidemic, indeed!" came the response. "You ought to come to my home, Mrs. B., an' then you might talk about hepidemics." "What? Is your clocks stopped as well?" "Rather!" was the grim reply. "I've a watch, three sons, two clocks, an' t'owd man all doing nowt! Hepidemic, indeed!"—Spare Moments.

Miss Estella B. Chubbic of Canonburg, Pa., has been appointed deputy sheriff. The appointment was made by Sheriff Frank B. Wickersham, who presented her with a handsome pair of nickleplated handcuffs, saying he hoped she would never have to use them.

A representative test, calculated to show the average student's knowledge of contemporary history was taken last week among the women of Barnard College and the men of Bowdoin College and New York University. The women came out of the test with a percentage of 74.5, as compared with the record of 58 per cent. for the men.

Miss Josephine Wright Chapman, an architect whose offices are in the Vanity Fair Building on West 40th street, New York, ha sbeen given the contract as architect of a sixteen-story on Park avenue.